P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,790—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	1899.
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler		9th Dec.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7958	E. Gordon		16th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wilmer		23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler		30th "
				1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson		6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne		
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lond		13th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson		27th "
* ARABIA	7960	J. L. Partit		3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London		10th "
* CALEDONIA	7958	E. H. Gordon		17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7960	J. L. Partit		24th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler		3rd Mar.
* CALEDONIA	7958	E. H. Gordon		10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne		17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler		24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson		31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne		7th April,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,378	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Moses	4,233	7th Feb., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899,
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 1, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,600	7th Dec., 189

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Rs. 150.
RETURN TICKETS.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	
Available for 4 months	Rs. 825		Rs. 500	
Available for 6 "	" 880		" 525	
Available for 9 "	" 935		" 550	
Available for 12 "	" 1,000		" 600	

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
S. S. BORMIDA. Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 2nd Dec., 1899.
F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 5th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th December.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 15th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 7th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about 6th December.

FOR MANILA.
A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st December, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
			THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Bouesrd	15th Feb. 1900.
LAOS	6,300	Flandin	15th March 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Allegre to sail on or about the 13th December, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.
ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.
One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.
One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.
English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

THE WINES Imported by TREACHER & Co., are obtained from the Original Sources of supply and through Shippers of the Highest Repute. By exercising great care in selection, and especially in Storage in India, they are enabled to offer to their Customers Wines much over the average both in regard to Quality, Condition, and Value.

SHERRIES.
From the Celebrated Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co.,
PORTS.
From Sandeman & Co.,
CHAMPAGNES.
Giesler's, Heidsieck's, Doyen & Co., and other Brands of high repute.
CLARETS.
Shipped direct from Bordeaux by P. Dubois & Co.,
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
Imported from Coolentz through Deinhard & Co.,
HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRALIAN WINES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

X M A S, 1899.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their Orders for X M A S.

XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated	...	... at Rs.	1-0	Per pound.
XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	... ...	"	1-4	"
XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	... ...	"	1-8	"
XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	... ...	"	2-0	"

Plum Puddings and Mince meat pies,
English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, &c., &c.
French and Neapolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and small Cakes prepared Daily.
Meringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Desserts.
Fresh-made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh-made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream, Nougots, Almond, Pralines, &c., &c.
Crystallized Fruits, 1me Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers, all of the Best, and prepared at Shortest Notice.
Xmas and Wedding Crackers, Best and Finest Quality.
N. B.—This year our Xmas Cakes will all bear our Stamp—"F. CORNAGLIA."

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF WINES AND OILMANSTORES

BOMBAY, 83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT. | POONA, EAST STREET, CAMP.

KEMP'S PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPŒIA.
FOURTH EDITION. NOW READY. Rs. 4-8.
FAVOURABLY REVIEWED BY THE MEDICAL PRESS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.
LARGEST & CHEAPEST
HOUSE IN INDIA.
VARIETIES OF
PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES
FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS:—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS, AND OTHERS.
☞ COMPARE PRICES. ☜
RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11.
Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.
93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

FREE BY POST.
NEW CATALOGUE OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
OPTICS,
SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"
CATALOGUE.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.
Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

TO BE LET
A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL,
Apply, care of MANAGER," Bombay Gazette."

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (20) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra
Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem 25
Consultation on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5
CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bone. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d. and 11s, per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional,) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s, 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS CO.,
LIMITED,
Cawnpore.

DURRIES! DURRIES! DURRIES!

Speciality, New Style,
BORDERED CARPETS.

FARASH! FARASH! FARASH!

NEWEST and Best Designs in the Market.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE
On Application to MANAGER and SECRETARY.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLYDAYS.

BETWEEN 15 December and 15 January, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following REDUCED RATES:—

1ST CLASS RETURN, Rs. 60.
2ND CLASS RETURN, Rs. 30.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

CANDIDATES intending to JOIN the Veterinary College during the next year should submit their applications before 4th January, next, on which date an Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the University School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

A copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application.

J. BRODIE-MILLS., Vety. Major. A.V.D.,
Principal, Bombay Vety.-College.

Parel, Bombay, the 1st December, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BHASKER DAMODHAR, PANDURANG DAMODHAR, SHAMRAO DAMODHAR, MADHOWRAO DAMODHAR, DINANATH WISHWANATH, GOPIKABAI, widow of DAMODHAR TRIMBACK and SAVITRIBAI, widow of WISHWANATH TRIMBACK, respectively, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL to the undersigned the undermentioned properties. Any person having any claim against the said properties or either of them by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Fazundari land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Mahadev Shunker Lane, on the North side of Sonapur Lane, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward "C" No. 3542, Street No. 14-16, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North, by Mahadev Lane, on the South, by the property of Mr. Gunputrao Chintoba Chapwale, on the West, by the estate of Mr. Sadanand Trimback, and on the East, by the property herein secondly described, and which said premises were previously and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fazundari land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Mahadev Shunker Lane, on the North side of Sonapur Lane, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 103 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward "C" No. 3540-3541, Street No. 10-12, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North, by the Mahadev Lane, on the South by the property of Mr. Gunputrao Chintoba Chapwale, on the East, by the estate of Mr. Framji Cursetji Javari, and on the West, by the property herein firstly described and which said premises were previously and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors.

JANARDAN TRIMBAK KOTKAR,
House No. 10-12, Old Sonapur Lane, Pallow Road, Bombay.
2nd December, 1899.

XMAS CARDS.

LARGEST VARIETY. BEST SELECTION.

Thousands of Beautiful Artistic Designs.
OUR SPECIAL LINE

INDIAN XMAS CARDS.

These Indian Cards are daily increasing in popularity. They have elicited Great Praise. Most flattering Press notices.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED.

XMAS CARDS!

NEW YEAR CARDS!

XMAS CARDS!!!

From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MEDOW STREET.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3	8
" Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIDGE CONVENTIONS,

THE LATEST BOOK ON THE GAME OF BRIDGE.

PRICE Rs. 4.

PUBLISHERS:—PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "POSEIDON," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK No. 4.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

THE AMERICAN & INDIAN LINE S. S. "INCHMONA" has ARRIVED from NEW YORK, and DISCHARGES in the PRINCES DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd December, 1899.

AGENCY.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED and well-known Firm of WHISKEY BLENDERS and DISTILLERS with several first-class Brands already introduced in India, REQUIRE good energetic AGENTS. Liberal terms and every encouragement to good substantial Firms who can command a Trade.

Reply with full particulars to "QUALITY,"
Care of GORDON and GOTCH,
15, St. Bride st., London, E. C.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL.

THE Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders up to WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, for the SUPPLY of 150,000 GALLONS of KEROSINE OIL 125° or 150°, and 500 empty four imperial gallon iron drums. The Oil and drums must be delivered at the Company's General Stores Warehouse, Rayapuram, Madras.

Separate Rates should be quoted for deliveries as under:—

(a) For oil delivered in Iron (Imperial gallon) drums to be supplied by the Company.

(b) For Oil delivered in two fine (common) gallon tins in case.

Full particulars can be obtained on application by letter to the General Storekeeper, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 29th November, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJAH RAHIMTOOLA PEERBHOY has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to HORA JEEWANJEE ESMAILJEE, and that all persons having or claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, Sale, Gift, Mortgage Lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 11, Sirdars Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, which will be deemed to have been waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Samuel Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 91 feet in breadth on the West end thereof, 102 feet on the East end thereof, and 62½ feet in length or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1280, new No. 7023, old Survey No. 259, new Survey No. 2727, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward old No. 48, and new No. 1673, Street No. 195-197, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Israel Sumaji Barelakar Sukee, and lately of Damaji Subedar Kolekar and now of Jairaj Peerbhai, on or towards the South partly by the house formerly of Israel Jumall Navgawkar Mistry and lately of Manockbai Moosani and now of Khoja Allarakhia Sewji and partly by a common passage dividing the said house from the house now being conveyed, on or towards the East by the Public Road, and on or towards the West by the Shamaji Hassaji Street, now known as Samuel Street.—Dated at Bombay, 2nd day of December 1899.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, and Singer foot-sewing machine, large Iron Safe by Lord, with Chubb lock office furniture, etc.

The property of Lieutenant Rundle, consisting of camp and writing tables, chairs, teapoys, lamp, cane tiffin basket, travelling cot in case, cupboards, small tent, &c.

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, small size.
1 cottage piano, by "Biese," Berlin.
1 mahogany cottage piano, by Rose and Co., in good order.
dresses unmade, material, milliners artificial flowers and few stores.
7 cases salt Regal, "Queen of Salines" superior to fruit salt.
5 dozen bottles Krondorf's natural table water, 5 3-4 dozen tins of momrogue for cleaning, preserving and softening leather, saddle, harness, etc.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Esmail Hajee Mahomed—
1 case 25 pieces flannel, 1,200 yards.
1 case 25 pieces flannel, 1,200 yards.
1 case 50 pieces flannelette, 1,729 1-2 yards.
1 case 50 pieces washing checks, 1,518 1-2 yards.
1 case 52 pieces washing checks, 1,718 5-8 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

Several pneumatic tyred bicyles, such as "Acme," Girls "Umpire," etc.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand mail phaeton.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TABLE ORNAMENTS, &c., SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, the following, consisting of porcelain and glass engraved table ornaments, plated ware, Alabaster and Majolica ware, terracotta figures and busts, leather and plush goods, transparent China cups and saucers, flower-pots, etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the White House, Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich electro-plated ware crockery and glassware, light victoria, single seated brougham and landau, all in good order, rich marble and other table ornaments, China flower vases, Persian carpets, books, windproof lamps, brass clock, garden plants, &c., the property of the late Captain A. C. CLARK.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th December, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap, belting, canvas pipes, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron, and steel, leather scrap, old rails, teak timber, old furniture, bolts and nuts, India rubber scrap, lamps, iron tubes, iron tyres, brass, gun metal ingots, broken glass, machinery duplicate parts, old iron wheels and axles, hydraulic jacks, gun metal blocks, iron, copper tubing, glasses ground, gas pipe fittings, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th December, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MACNAMARA FILTERS AND MATERIALS of the old Drawing Room of the Light House Bungalow at Colaba.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 4th December, 1899, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the old drawing room of the Light House Bungalow, Colaba.

Also at the Barrack Stores at Colaba, consisting few Macnamara Filters, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 4th December, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CHINESE LESSONS desired by an officer from a qualified Munshi in Bombay or neighbourhood. Apply C. G. W., care of EDITOR, "Bombay Gazette."

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond, Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

VATCHA BROTHERS beg to draw the attention of the Public to the Advertisement on Page 3 regarding the R. I. BRAND RAMBLERS.

TRY OUR Giant Packet of 50 Xmas Cards—Several folding ones—for only Rupee 1. Well worth double the Price.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION is the only reliable one in Bombay, where ladies and gentlemen are taught.

VERY useful for NATIVE CLERKS, STUDENTS and others. A Complete Easy LETTER WRITER in English and Gujerati. Price Re. 1-4 at Book Sellers.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS have prepared high class PLATINOTYPE XMAS CARDS of interesting Local Subjects, most suitable for sending to friends and relations at Home. Prices moderate. Inspection invited at their Salon before purchasing elsewhere.

PALE BLUE, Pink, White, Heliotrope Pink and Butcher Blue are the favourite colours for our well-known SOFT FRONTED SHIRTS with Stiff Cuffs. Six for Rs. 24. New Stock just in.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street

FROM the 1st December, 1899, I will REMOVE to the office recently occupied by the late Captain CLARK, at Sirdar Buildings, 20, Hummum Street.—J. B. MACFADYEN, (Marine Surveyor).

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER for a local MILL. APPLY with testimonials to "No. 44," care of this paper.

WANTED A DERBY DOUBLER, new or secondhand. Apply with full particulars to "No. 77," care of this paper.

REQUIRED, by 1st of January, a steady, reliable COMPOUNDER. Good pay to a suitable man. Apply "D. D.," care of this paper.

WANTED, two intelligent CLERKS, Good hand-writing essential. Eurasian or Parsee preferred. Apply "N," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a MIDWIFE and NURSE, from the middle of December.—Apply stating terms and Qualifications to "No 70," care of this Office.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MATHERAN and DEOLALI.—BUNGALOWS TO LET, Large and Small, fully furnished. Monthly or for Season, Rent very moderate. Apply to H. N, LORD, MATHERAN.

MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Lady's Fancy Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd.,—Beautiful, New, CHARMING CRETONNES, CHINTZES, TAPESTRIES. Patterns on application.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 16 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	17 0 0	25	18 12 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	19 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, to and of the latter's Deposit Account.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SEBANAOK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,025
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager,
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jagbirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds.

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT.

THE LATEST LETTER FROM G. AND J. OF CHICAGO.

TRUE COPY.

MESSRS. VATCHA BROS., BOMBAY.

CHICAGO, 28th Oct., 1899.

DEAR SIRS,—Please ACCEPT THANKS for your splendid order of September 28th, for 12 bicycles and a quantity of sundries and Tires. . . As explained heretofore, a few of the "Royal Indian" BRAND RAMBLERS can be carried in Stock to supply the individual wants of those requiring something special. With thanks for past efforts and soliciting a continuance,

Yours respectfully,

(Sd.) GORMULLY & JEFFERY, MFG CO.

BOMBAY, EXTRA MEETING.

9TH DECEMBER, 1899.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE, on MONDAY, the 4th December, at 7 P.M. Entries must be made on forms which can be had on application to

THE SECRETARY,
W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

Bombay, 1st December, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF COCOANUT OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1899, for the supply as above, in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months is estimated at Tons 450 (four hundred and fifty tons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted, can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1899, for the supply as above, in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months is estimated at Tons 250 (two hundred and fifty tons).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted, can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st October, 1899.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 8,30,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions offered are noticed in pages 331 and 332 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th November, 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 24th of January, 1900.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 24th of February, 1900.

(Sd.) MD. S. HUSSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 23rd Oct. 1899.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been OPENED in the NERAL Post Office for the convenience of Visitors to Matheran.

This Office is situated about 600 yards from the Railway Station on the Matheran Road and is in DIRECT Communication with Bombay and Matheran. The hours of working will be 10-30 a. m. to 5-30 p. m., Madras time.

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Assistant Superintendent,
Bombay Island Sub-Division Telegraphs,

Bombay, 30th November 1899.

THE NARANJI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, situate at New Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the Fourth day of December, 1899, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on Thursday, the Ninth day of November, 1899.

Resolution for Alteration of the Memorandum.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NARANJI PATEL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th November, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund are requested to pay their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the account of above Fund into the Bank of BOMBAY or to the UNDERSIGNED.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCALDAS TEJPAL,
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
FAZALBHOY VISHRAM,
N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,275
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	6 p.c.	90
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£871
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	225
Anglo-Indian	1,315		0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1092 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	185
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	00
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,700
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	440
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	520
Coimbatore S. and W.	5,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	365
Hinguahat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	900	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,600
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,730
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Gocul-dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,300
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs12	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	1742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs50	530
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	685
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	485
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,350
Soondersdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	345
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvdRs 12½	240
Standard Mills	1,300	250	200	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	140
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	530
Sassoon and Allance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	260
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venilunkerey Lukhmi shunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills, Sholapore India.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	20
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	225
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	25

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	590
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	462½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bombay Manufacturing Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	£550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brevis Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	31.5
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs30	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	460	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	200	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	395
Munmar M	900	250	all	dvd Rs30	180
New Berar	60	500	500	dvd Rs50	460
New Indian	90	125	125	dv Rs15½	135
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	165
Sassoon	500	500	70	30	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	360	500	500	20	385
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	
Sora b Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	1,300
Surat Cit- Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Volkart	37	200	all	1	75
	—	900	—	Rs 80	650

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 11-31m. Low water, 5-53m., 5-31a.

Naranjee Mills Company Apollo Street, 3 p. m.

University Examination Result. B. Sc.

Professor Ladd's Lecture on Psychology, University Hall, 5-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. Massilia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Saturday morning, Succaram Luximon, a policeman attached to the Harbour Police, noticed the dead body of a Mahomedan man, name unknown, floating in the sea, off Mody Bunder. The body was towed to Bori Bunder, where it was brought ashore. The deceased appeared to be about forty years of age. The body was thin and emaciated and dressed only in a waist-coat. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. In the afternoon Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

FIRE AT TANK BUNDER.—On Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in a cadjan shed, belonging to one Hosroo Peerajl, at Tank Bunder, and soon spread to two other huts in the vicinity. The fire-brigade were communicated with, but before their arrival, the flimsy structures were razed to the ground. The fire originated by a spark flying from the fire-place on to the cadjan roof. When Naroo Peeraji was removing his infant child from his hut, he was burnt on the head and right shoulder. He was sent to the J. J. Hospital and treated. The damage was estimated at Rs. 169.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Parbutti Bhairoo, a cart-driver, was charged by Inspector Cordeaux, with driving his cart in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger the public safety and thereby allowing his vehicle to run over a Mahomedan lad, named Mahomed Siddeck, aged eight years, son of a beggar. The boy sustained a fracture of the skull and had to be removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital when he died. The Magistrate discharged the accused remarking that the accused was not to be blamed for the accident. The police sepoy on duty ought to have seen that beggars did not block the road.

FOND OF SMOKING.—A Coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Sakeena, a Mahomedan girl, aged ten years, daughter of a jeweller of Mutton Road. The deceased had been slightly deranged in her mind since her birth and was very fond of smoking *biddees*. On the evening of the 28th ultimo, the girl was lighting a *biddee* with a match, when her pyran was accidentally set on fire. Her sister Mariam, who was in the balcony hearing the deceased scream ran up to her and poured a chatty of water over her clothes and extinguished the fire. The deceased was extensively burnt over her abdomen, breast, arms and legs. Her father took her to the J. J. Hospital, where she grew worse, and died on Friday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

A TURBULENT SEAMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged an Austrian seaman, named Spiridisni Borasca, with assaulting a police officer. It appears that Captain Augustino Leva, commander of the steamship Poseidon, on which the accused is employed, sent for Inspector Walton and informed him that accused had become unmanageable and assaulted the ship's doctor and boatswain. For this he was put in irons. Later on the accused promised to submit to the Captain's orders and the irons were removed. He then threatened to kill the Captain, doctor and boatswain. As Inspector Walton approached the accused the latter hit him a blow with his fist on the chest and knocked his helmet off. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and ordered him, on the expiration of the sentence, to be put on board of any of the Austrian Lloyd's steamers.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Matoonga Station of the G. I. P. Railway, regarding the death of Shivnundan Zoonzoon, a Purdesee lad, aged fourteen years. The deceased worked at a chunam mill and resided at Matoonga. On Thursday night Shivnundan slept at Mahim and the following day he started for home. He arrived at the Matoonga level-crossing and stood at the gate, which was closed, owing to a down passenger train and an up fast train having been signalled at the station. The gateman, who alone attends to the crossing-gates on both sides, closed the western gate and then closed the gate on the east and stood at the latter, as there were some persons standing there. The down passenger train came up and when it pulled up at the station, the rear brake was on the level crossing. Just then the deceased emerged from the direction of the western gate, behind the rear brake, not knowing that the fast up train was coming and came on the up-line. The gate-keeper shouted out to him but before the deceased could get out of the way, he was knocked down by the cow-catcher of the engine of the fast train and thrown outside the up-rails. His skull was fractured and he was killed on the spot. The train pulled up at the starting signal. It was stated that there was a large gate and a wicket on each side of the level-crossing at that station. Each gate was closed with a chain and padlock except when open for traffic, while the wicket was always open and could not be closed. There was only one man to look after the gates and wickets on both sides. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider that if two gatemen were not placed on duty at the gates of the level-crossing, measures should be taken to fasten the wicket as well as the large gate on the side at which the gateman was not standing.

A WELL-MERITED PUNISHMENT.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Toorat alias Abdulla Madar, a barber, was charged by Superintendent Standford, with enticing a Hindu lad, named Babaji Yeshna, aged eight years, and with stealing silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 11, from the person of the boy. The police inquiries showed, that the lad suddenly disappeared from his parents, house at Mahim, on the 28th ultimo, and a report was made to the police the same evening. The lad had on his person silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 11, which, it was surmised, was the cause of his disappearance and the police turned their inquiries in that direction. It was ascertained that the lad was very friendly with a barber, named Toorat alias Abdulla Madar, who used to visit the place to shave the residents of the locality. The barber did not turn up after the lad had disappeared and consequently suspicion pointed to him. The police made inquiries about the barbers, whereabouts and eventually traced him to a house, in Telly Gully, on the night of the 30th idem. Immediately after he was taken in custody, the barber made a statement and took the police to a Borah's shop, at Null Bazaar. The shop-keeper on being interrogated by the police, produced the ornaments, which the accused had pledged with him for Rs. 6. With regard to the whereabouts of the lad, the barber made a further statement, from which it appears that he enticed the boy away from his house during the absence of his parents, removed the ornaments from his person, and then took him to the Byculla station. Here the accused purchased a third class ticket for Thana, placed the boy in a Thana local train and then returned home. The lad alighted at the Thana station, and finding that he had been abandoned by the barber, began to cry. This attracted the attention of the Railway Police, who took the boy in their charge and after ascertaining that he was a resident of Mahim, brought him down to Bombay on the night of the 30th idem—a couple of hours before the arrest of the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th December, 1899.

1. Orderly Sergts for this week:—
No. 1 Company—Corpl R B Lenahan.
No. 2 Company—Sergt R W Pennington.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Co (Town Hall Compound)
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
No. 2 Co (Nesbit Road Headquarters)
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
3. There will be Class firing at Coorla on Wednesday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
4. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 9th inst., at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Patties to be worn.
5. No. 4 Sub-division of each Company is detailed to take first relief.
5. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps Gr C L Smith.
6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength and posted to No 2 Sub-division No 1 Company:—
No. 676 Gr A H Bennett.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

A CASE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. AMBO JAITHA MAHAR AND THREE OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from the decision of Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, on the 16th October last, convicted Dhondu Rama, the last accused of voluntarily concealing a design to commit murder and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. With regard to the first two prisoners who were charged with murder and abetment of murder, the Sessions Judge made a reference to the High Court. These two accused were unanimously found not guilty by the jury, but disagreeing with the verdict the Sessions Judge referred the case for the orders of the HighCourt, he being of opinion that they should be convicted respectively under sections 114 and 302, and 302 and 109 of the Penal Code. Mr. N. V. Gokhale pleader appeared on behalf of the first two accused; while the Government pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Parsons in delivering judgment of the Court said:—Three persons, (1) Dhondia, (2) Ambo, and (3) Devki were charged with murder and also with concealment of a design to commit murder. The jury acquitted them of murder and as assessors expressed their opinion that they were not guilty of the minor offence. The Sessions Judge accepted the verdict as to Dhondia, but convicted him of the minor offence. The cases of the other two accused he referred to this Court under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. The man alleged to have been murdered was named Rama. His wife Dhaki, was the daughter of accused No. 3. She had formed an adulterous connection with the accused No. 2 and Rama used to illtreat her. Rama also had abused her mother, hence it is said that the mother and daughter and the paramour determined to kill him. For that purpose accued No. 2 hired accused No. 1, and they killed him on the night of the 6th August last. There is no direct evidence, no eye-witnesses of the murder, and the corpse, when found, was in such a condition that it was impossible to ascertain the cause of death, in fact it was only identified by the clothes found near it. The case for the prosecution rests solely upon the statements made by the girl Dhaki, who accepted a pardon and upon the confessions made by the accused themselves. In dealing with the case, whether on appeal or on revision, we have this initial difficulty to face, namely, that the Sessions Judge by accepting the verdict of the jury which acquitted Dhondia of murder, and by convicting him of the minor offence only has shown us that the placed no credit whatever upon the evidence either of Dhaki or of Rama Kathia (7) or of Sakhia (14), or upon the confessions. He says there is no profit that Dhondia was present at the murder, but Dhaki says that he called that night and took her husband away with him. Sakhia says that he met Rama on the road with accused 1 and 2 Rama Kathia says that Dhondia agreed with him to kill Rama at the instigation of accused 2. Accused 2 in his confession says that Dhondia killed Rama, and Dhondia himself confessed that he had agreed to kill Rama. I do not say that that evidence was sufficient to convict Dhondia upon the charge of murder but I certainly think that if, as held by the Session Judge, it is insufficient for that in his case it is insufficient in the case of the other accused persons also. Dhakia's evidence is manifestly false in many points. It is almost impossible to suppose that Rama would get up in the middle of the night and go out with Dhondia and Ambo in order to show the former the road to Kalamba, a village only five or six miles off, and the way to which every one there must have known very well, walking with the latter, the known paramour of his wife with whomDhaki says he had quarrelled and had not spoken to for five or six years and whom he was always abusing. He does not moreover take them on the road to Kalambe, for he was not killed on the road between the two places. Again it is not likely that Dhaki, if her story is true, should at the next dawn have given information of his disappearance, and said that some one had come and taken her husband away. Her naming the accused 1 and 2 was long subsequent to this. She could not have named Dhondia, because she did not know him, and, as she now admits, did not see his face that night. It is very significant that with such evidence and confessions as we now have the police made no arrests till the 15th August, and that the confession of accused 2 was not recorded till the 17th August, and those of the other accused not till the 28th August. The confessions were all retracted in the Sessions Court on the 12th October. The jury have disbelived them, and I am not prepared to say that they are wrong. One of the arguments for the defence was that there was no sufficient evidence to show that Rama was murdered. His body was found nearly entirely devoured by animals in a place where panthers are said to exist and he must have been killed by one of them. Accused 2 said that Dhondia had killed Rama with a sword. It is a defect in the case that no sword has been found. On a full consideration of the whole evidence I am unable to hold that the verdict of the jury was an improper one. My learned colleague agrees. We, therefore, reverse the conviction of Dhondia and acquit him and the other two accused persons of the offences charged and direct that they all be set at liberty.

Mr. Justice Ranade said:—This was a reference under Section 307 made by the Sessions Judge of Thana, who differed from the jury, who unanimously acquitted the three accused under all charges. The charges first framed were of murder under Section 302 against accused Nos. 1 and 2 and of abetment of murder against accused No. 3. The Sessions Judge, in the course of the trial, added further charges under Section 118 against all the prisoners. The jury, who also acted as assessors in respect of the minor charge acquitted the accused under all charges. The Sessions Judge made the reference as he was of opinion that, though accused No. 1 was not present in present in person at the time of the murder, yet this accused was guilty under section 118. As regards the other two prisoners, the Sessions Judge war of opinion that prisoners No. 2 was guilty of the offence of murder under sections 302 and 114, and prisoner No. 3 was guilty under Sections 302 and 109. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that all the three accused were engaged in the plot to murder the deceased Rama, and that prisoner No. 1 joined in the plan of murder, which was actually committed by prisoner No. 2 at the instigation of prisoner No. 3. The story of the prosecution is that prisoner No. 3 and her daughter, Dhaki, the wife of the deceased, Rama, were on bad terms with the deceased, and Dhaki was in intrigue with prisoner No. 2, who desired to marry Dhaki, and was prevailed on by the two women to concert the murder, and effected it by employing the services of prisoner No. 1 as a hired assassasing, along with another person, who, however, refused to join the plot at the last stage. The principal witnesses in respect of the plot are Dhaki, who was sent up by the police as co-accused, and who was pardoned under Section 337, and witness No. 7, who admitted having joined in the plot at first, but finally held back. Besides these accomplices, the three accused mode confessions which they withdrew, Nos. 1 and 3 before the committing Magistrate and No. 2 in the Sessions Court. The evidence of the accomplices and the disowned confessions are sought to be corroborated by the evidence of witnesses Nos. 10, 11, 13 and 14. The first of these is said to have cooked food at the instance of prisoner No. 3 when she received as her guests the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 at an early stage of the plot. Witness Exhibit 11 identified prisoner No. 3 as the person who pledged with him an ornament which Dhaki gave to him to raise money for employing the assassins. Witness, Exhibit 13, identified prisoner No. 2 as the person to whom Dhaki sent word to come to Sawle, where she and her husband were to go there a few days before the murder. Witness Exhibit 14 professes to have seen the deceased with the two prisoners going at night on the alleged day of the murder. This corroborating evidence is admittedly not of much importance. It is either inconsequential or unreliable. Sessions Judge himself characterizes the evidence of witness No. 14 as unworthy of trust. The pledge of the ornament was made many months before and was admittedly an insufficient inducement for the deed till prisoner No. 3 gave more money herself. The facts spoken to by witness Exhibits ten and thirteen, even if believed to be true, were too remotely connected with the plot. The whole case thus rests on the evidence of the two accomplice witnesses and the withdrawn confessions. The case against the three prisoners must now be considered separately. As regards prisoner No. 1, the evidence of the accomplice Dhaki, so far as it goes, seeks to connect prisoner No. 1 with prisoner No. 2 as having been both present when her husband was induced to leave his place on the night of the 6th August, 1899. It appears, however, from her lengthy examination that she named prisoner No. 1, because prisoner No. 2 had mentioned his name to the police. She did not really see or recognize the man who called her husband to come out of the house. When she was first examined by the police she made no mention of prisoner No. 1, who, it may be noted, is a Koli by caste, and not a Mahar, nor even of Dhaki's village. Dhaki evidently improved her first story when she gave details about the part taken by prisoner No. 1 whom she did not even know before. The Sessions Judge was himself of opinion that Dhaki did not see the man who took out her husband from the house. Her whole evidence, which is full of inconsistencies, must, therefore, be set aside. The same remark holds good of the other accomplice, witness Rama. By his own admission, he joined in the plot at first, and took some money, and then drew back. He thus rendered himself liable to be charged under Section 118 for the same offence which the Judge holds prisoner No. 1 to be guilty of. Accomplice-evidence given under such circumstances is of little value. Witness No. 14 Sakhia professes having seen prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 on the night of the 6th August following the deceased. The whole story told by him was very properly disbelieved by the Sessions Judge. We have thus only the confession of prisoner No. 1 which he withdrew before the Committing Magistrate. The partial admission made by him on 28th August, 1899, stops short of the final stage as it states that though he joined in the plot he withdrew at the eleventh hour. Prisoner No. 2's statement seeks to implicate prisoner No. 1 as the person who actually committed the murder, while prisoner No. 2 stood by, and prisoner No. 2 withdrew even this statement in the Sessions Court. Under these circumstances the jury very properly refused to believe the whole of the evidence against this prisoner and acquitted him. The case as against prisoner No. 2 stands on a somewhat different footing. He had some motive for taking part in the offence, as there was intrigue betwen him and Dhaki. His name appears to have been mentioned by Dhaki to the police, and when he was apprehended, he implicated himself and prisoners Nos. 1 and 3, the first as being the person who acted the part of the assassin and prisoner No. 3 as the woman who advanced the money. Moreover this prisoner adhered to his first confession dated 17th August, when he made his second statement on the 28th. He also pledged Dhaki's ornament to Jaitu for raising Rs. 1 1-4 to be paid to the alleged murderers. He is also implicated by the witness, Dhaki's statement, so far as it goes. The case against him is thus not entirely uncorroborated, but after all it only suggests a doubt, which is not sufficint in the face of the adverse opinion expressed by the jury to justify his conviction. The medical evidence in the case threw no light on the cause of the death of the deceased, which after all might be due to the attack of wild beasts. Prisoner No. 2 admittedly was on bad terms with the deceased, and it is not to be lightly supposed that the deceased would consent to go out with him in the dark. As observed above, there is room for doubt, but it stops short of the sort of moral certainty which alone would justify his conviction. As regards prisoner No. 3, the only evidence against her is her retracted confession and the story told by Dhaki and prisoner No.

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

ELECTRO-PLATING

In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

C. JOST & Co.,

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADDENDA TO NOTICE, DATED 7TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

WITH reference to advertisement, calling for Tender for SUPPLY of STORES to this Railway, for 1900-1901. The tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his office, 12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, on Wednesday, 3rd January, not WEDNESDAY, 31st January, as stated.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Nagpur, C. P., 2nd December, 1899.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Companies Ordinance No. 1 of 1865,

AND

IN THE MATTER of the ON TAI MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).

THE Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before SATURDAY, the 10th day of February, 1900, to send their names and addresses to BRUCE SHEPHERD, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, Supreme Court House Victoria aforesaid at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Saturday, the 24th day of February 1900, at 12 o'clock at noon at the said office of the Registrar, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said debts and claims. Dated this 10th day of November 1899.

A. SETH,
Acting Registrar.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.

Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.

A

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Opposite Bombay Club.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office,

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBROOK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 2.

FOR Consols the quotation in London yesterday was 102 5-8 *ex.* French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 100 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London 1 1-2 centime, at 25·28 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 111; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities remained at £64 7-16. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal continued 59 cents per oz., while Demand Exchange on London advanced 3-8 cent., to 4·86 1-4 dollars. Exchange on India at 30 days' Sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' Sight was quoted at 5 3-4 per cent., and on 6 months' Sight Indian Banks Bill at 5 1-4 per cent. The shipments of Specie comprised £130,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £53,000 in Silver to Shanghai.

Consols were quoted to-day at 102 1-2 *ex.* French Rentes remained at 100 3-4, and Paris Exchange on London at 25·28 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1 per cent. lower, at 110; but Rupee Securities were unchanged at £64 7-16. Rates of Discount were 1-4 per cent. lower, at 5 1-2 per cent. on 3 months' Sight short London Bills and 5 1-4 per cent. on 6 months' Sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver further declined 1-16d. to 27 1-4d. per oz.; and the metal continued without change in New York, at 59 cents per oz.; Demand Exchange on London remaining at 4 86 1-4 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted to-day at 39s. per 416lbs., November-December shipment, to Antwerp, buyers via the Canal, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady.

Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d. to 4 11-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were quoted in the extreme positions at 4 13-64d. for December delivery, and 4 3-22d. for April-May. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports, 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

Sport Mid.-Americans were again higher to-day by 1-16d. at 4 13-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals advanced 1-32 to 1-16d., extreme quotations being 4 1-4d. for December, and 4 1-8d. for April-May delivery. East Indians were without change. The market closed firmer, Surats firmer, and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, inclusive of 200 bales Surats; and the Imports 16,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 10,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 73,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales less, at 72,000 bales. The week's Imports were 75,000 bales greater, at 67,000 bales. The total Stock decreased by 15,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 781,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent. higher yesterday in New York, at 7 13-16 cents. per lb.; Futures were quoted at 7·59 cents for March and 7·62 cents for June. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 60,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands lost the advance of 1-16 cent. and was again quoted at 7 3-4 cents per lb.; Futures were 8 points lower both for March and June, at 7·51 and 7·54 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the Ports were 46,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in Sight yesterday was 4,510,000 bales, compared with 4,190,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally, the Cotton Market has been firm in tone to-day. The Mills bought some 650 bales, but there were no purchases reported on account of exporters. "Good" Broach, March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 213 per candy; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 180 1-2; and "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 196.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,258	bales.
Wheat	170	cwts.
Linseed	1,255	,,
Rapeseed	703	,,
Gingellyseed	18,246	,,
Poppyseed	534	,,
Castorseed	1,246	,,
Rice	35,963	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged and quiet; some chow-chow lots are being done for Liverpool and London.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' Sight Credits. Rates remained at this level all day, with but little business being reported either way, and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. ,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 13-32d. ,,
Francs	172 1-4 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been strong in tone to-day at 96 1-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 96 15-16 for Account, and 89 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,275 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th November, as compared with the statement of 21st November, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	November 21. Rs. A. P.	November 28. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000 0 0	95,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,16,61,481 10 7	1,17,93,750 11 5
Other Deposits, &c.	6,15,63,654 6 6	5,58,83,473 9 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,99,057 2 3	1,29,701 10 6
Sundries	26,47,981 5 11	27,08,995 14 2
	10,55,72,184 9 3	10,40,15,921 13 7

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	41,40,266 0 0	39,87,646 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	83,65,760 8 0	81,81,865 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,11,14,225 8 2	2,05,43,082 11 5
Accounts of Credit do.	2,27,02,609 4 2	2,22,18,281 13 11
Bills discounted, &c.	1,46,68,816 1 3	1,43,48,678 13 10
Balances with other Banks.	12,26,255 5 1	9,76,845 9 0
Bullion	4,851 10 7	4,851 10 7
Dead Stock	13,31,821 9 4	13,32,511 3 4
Stamps	9,072 6 11	9,349 14 9
Sundries	16,51,009 7 9	16,28,889 4 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,14,25,216 14 6	1,43,94,021 0 7
Do. at Branches	1,59,52,623 13 6	1,62,89,898 3 3
Rs.	10,55,72,184 9 3	10,40,15,921 13 7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	5,46,274	Inc.
Do. at Branches	4,14,096	Dec.
Other Deposits	16,83,181	Dec.
Post Bills	69,356	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,36,515	Dec.
Loans	4,71,144	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,84,328	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,20,138	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	31,195	Inc.
Do at Branches	3,37,370	Inc.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 5-8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 7-16
Bar Silver	27 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 1.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ula left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, DEC. 1

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin (extra) left here, for Bombay this morning.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 11th November, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,120	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	45,573	60,497	...	14,924	65,602	...
Goods	97,479	86,456	11,023	...	2,82,651	...
Other earnings	6,345	5,056	...	1,711	20,845	...
Total for week	1,49,397	1,55,009	...	5,612	...	...
Aggregate	23,80,672	23,11,373	...	...	3,69,299	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HAY—November 7, wife of W N Hay, Indian Staff Corps, Torquay, of a daughter.

PENNYCUICK—November 6, wife of Col Pennycuick, CSI, R E, Silourie, Camberley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MILLS—ROBERTSON—November 4, at Viewforth U P Church, Edinburgh, by the father of the bride and the Rev J B Hastings, D D, J C Mills, P W D India, to Jean Fraser Robertson, L R C P and S E, eldest daughter of the Rev James Robertson, Viewforth U P Church.

POPERT—HILL—November 15, at Walmley, by the Rev W K R Bedford, M A, Vicar, Edwin P Popert, Indian Forest Service, to Harriet Mary, third daughter of John Hill, of Sutton-Coldfield.

DEATH.

HARRIS—November 14, at Wilbury Road, Hove, Colonel H W Harris, of the Cairnies, late of the 1st Bombay Lancers, son of the late Major H W Harris, 24th Regiment.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GILBERT—November 26, at Umballa, the wife of Captain G Gilbert, 24th Pioneers, of a son.

DEATH.

BROWNE—November 21, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, William Arbuthnot Browne, late of the office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, aged 23 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1899.

WE now learn that Lord Methuen and his division are still at the Modder, awaiting the reconstruction of the bridge. That must be a long and tedious process with the river in flood. Apparently the division has not yet crossed the river; no mention is made of such a move, which, moreover, might be hazardous with a strong Boer force still intact somewhere on the other side. Doubtless the General has learned by heleograph that Kimberley is in no immediate danger. If that be so, there would be nothing gained by a premature advance. It would be rash to advance with a broken bridge and a roaring torrent in the rear, endangering the communications and the supply of rations and ammunition. After an exceptionally long delay the public are permitted to see the list of casualties, which, as was expected, proves to be heavy. The total loss is 345, of whom 70 were killed. The Brigade of Guards came off worst, with 29 killed and 151 wounded. The artillery, for the most part out of range, suffered least, with three killed and only 24 wounded. From Natal, we learn that the encounter between mounted infantry and four guns under Lord Dundonald, on the 28th ultimo, followed by an artillery duel within two-and-a-half miles of Colenso, was not successful in saving the second bridge. It is now beyond doubt that the Boers, who destroyed one bridge some weeks ago, have now destroyed the second. This will cause serious delay in sending forward the artillery and supplies for General Clery's division. One bridge was over the Tugela; the other over a tributary to that river. When the floods subside the Tugela can be forded in several places by men and horses; but heavy guns and the supplies can not be passed over until temporary bridges are constructed. As at Modder River, the floods will necessarily delay that work. Now General Joubert will have time to send his heavy guns, which were so useless in the bombardment of Ladysmith back to Pretoria, where they might as well have remained throughout the campaign. What their ultimate fate will be is not in doubt. Meanwhile transport after transport is arriving at the Cape in rapid succession, and other transports are day by day leaving England to add to the numbers to be poured into the territories of the Two Republics. The Boers have hitherto had the role of invaders all to themselves, and they did not make much of the advantage, the offensive ought to have given them. But there is much trouble to be faced before the end comes in sight. The horse-sickness, which in the open Veld levies a toll of fifty per cent. on unclimatised horses will now make itself felt. The rains have saturated the Veld, which will in its turn give out a subtle malaria, fearfully fatal to horses that can not be kept all night and during the early hours of the day in closed stables. In January the sickly season for men sets in, and the movement of troops will be made difficult by the numbers who will find their way into the field hospitals. All this will have to be surmounted. The fact accounts for a number of troops being sent out, quite beyond what was contemplated in the earlier calculations.

STATESMEN at home and abroad have been lately delivering themselves of opinions, some of which would have been more prudent to keep locked up in their own breasts. We have the French Foreign Minister confessing before the world that France, with her empty cradles, can no longer play its old part in the world. It is not surprising that Mr. Chamberlain should lose no time in threatening that country with pains and penalties if her press continues their attacks on the almost sacred person of the Queen. The French press since its offences have been withdrawn from the Courts of First Instance, and are sent before juries that think defamation and outrage is none of their business, and refuse to convict, have indulged in a licence of vituperation, that is, a European scandal. The President, Ministers, Judges, men of public and private life are held up to public execration as if they were the worst of malefactors. But these scurrilous writers have generally drawn the line when foreign Sovereigns are concerned. Attacks on the Queen, who for years has made a practice of spending the winter in the mild climate of the south of France, are peculiarly ungracious. But it is only the yellow press papers of the most abandoned type that have thus forgotton the obligations of hospitality. The responsible press of France always speak of her Majesty with respect and esteem. The attitude of the people of the Riviera towards her is not only courteous but deferential. It would have been well if the Colonial Minister had the tact to ignore the blackguardism of certain newspapers and not threatened France with "serious consequences in the future if they do not mend their manners."

That most unhappy utterance is quite in the style of the New Diplomacy, with which we were familiarised while the negotiations were in progress which preceded the present war, and in the opinion of many, made it inevitable. A war with a great Power would be a very different affair from a war with the Boer Republics, which has already cost so many valuable lives. Nor was Mr. Chamberlain better inspired when, on the same occasion, he rejoiced in the present friendly relations between Great Britain, America and Germany, and went on to say that a new Triple Alliance between these three Powers would have a potent influence on the future of the world. Recognising that the new Triple Alliance does not exist and is not likely to exist, this eminently practical Minister actually told his audience that, "It is immaterial whether the Alliance were written or existed in the minds"—or chimeras—"of statesmen." There is all the difference in the world between an Alliance actually existing, or as only an unrealisable aspiration. The merest tyro in international politics knows that it is the fixed policy of Germany not to take any course that would bring her into conflict with Russia. That was Bismarck's guiding principle. It is also that of the Emperor William, who was so impressed by the knightly figure of the War Lord (Nicholas II.) when he rode past at the head of his regiment at a famous review. The impression remains. With a standing army of 860,000 men, and a trained reserve of five millions, to draw upon, Russia is not a neighbour to quarrel with. A quarrel with her to keep Rusia in her place in the north of China would have the further inconvenience of letting loose on the German frontier the full fury of France. A war on two fronts would be a heavy price to pay—for what? Mr. Chamberlain does not say, and would not say if he were asked. The Colonial Secretary would scarcely agree to hand over South Africa to Germany as the price of her alliance. Samoa is not enough.

It is well to note in this connection that in England there is a unanimous condemnation of Mr. Chamberlain's provocation to France. The English press express the general desire that there should be a good understanding between Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, but disapprove any idea of "a compromising alliance." In America opinion disapproves of the suggested alliance. The proposal finds no echo anywhere. In Germany, it is said, opinion is divided. That is inconsistent with the recent attitude of the German press, and the German public; so far as it finds voice in the public meetings and memorials to the Emperor, they sympathise with the Boers and favour a Continental combination against Great Britain. That is as impracticable as the Triple Alliance, that haunts in the Colonial Secretary's imagination. "Whist," in the *Figaro*, refers to the universal disappointment felt at the failure of the meeting between the Czar and the Kaiser to bring about the Anti-English coalition so anxiously hoped for on the Continent. The German Emperor, M. Valbert asserts, desires nothing better than to take up the idea of a coalition, but knew it would fail him. France had already twice declined his offers, while Russia does not consider that the time for action has yet arrived. Her communications with Manchuria and North China are not yet complete, and the naval and military armaments of Japan enforce circumspection under existing circumstances. On the other hand, M. Pavloff, the guest of M. Cassini, Russian Ambassador at Washington, states that he was recently in the Korea and subseqently visited St. Petersburg, and he ascertained that, so far from there being any chance of a possible conflict between Russia and Japan these Powers have entered into two formal compacts by which the independence of the Korea is guaranteed. There is, in his opinion, no question of war between the Northern Power and the Island Empire. The "Times" takes a different view, holding that Japan, which is now stronger in the Far Eastern Seas than Russia, will find her account is striking before her neighbour completes her communications. The leading journal publishes a letter from a Naval Officer, urging that for years past naval men were satisfied that the army is too weak. He predicts that, before the end of next year, 100,000 men more than those now embodied will be found necessary; probably even 400,000. This is one of many letters urging the ballot or other modified form of conscription. Great efforts are being made to familiarise public opinion at Home with the idea of compulsory military service. Whatever the cause, there is evidently a vague anticipation of possible complications in the near future. The sudden despatch of a Particular Service Squadron of powerful cruisers to Gibraltar, two days hence, will be evidence that these anticipations are shared by the Cabinet.

PERHAPS the most generally interesting section of the triennial administration report of the Registration Department of the North-West Provinces and Oudh is that relating to the identification of executants and witnesses of documents. The system of taking thumb-impressions as a means of identification has been extended, and seems to work very successfully. The main object of the method is, of course, the prevention of fraud, and this seems to have been effectively done, as no question of identification has yet had to be raised on them. The natives apparently have a great respect for the infallibility of the system, and among the educated classes it is very highly appreciated as a potent check upon fraud. The application of the system, however, is not always easy, especially in the case of transactions in which *parda-nashin* ladies are concerned. The Registrar of Allahabad gives a rather amusing account of the difficulty of getting a satisfactory thumb-impression in such cases when the lady not only refuses to leave her *palki*, but even to put her hand out of the curtain. Then the apparatus has to be handed into the *palki*, and the impression is unskilfully made, while there is not always the certainty that the person is a woman, or that she is the individual she is represented to be. In the opinion of the official at Allahabad the thumb-impression obtained in such a way is rarely, or never, of practical use in the settlement of disputes. Mr. J. M. Holins, the Inspector-General of Registration, however, points out that the system has been merely introduced as an additional safeguard against fraud, and does not replace any existing formality which may facilitate identification. A great deal may be done in noting small distinctive personal marks, though the recording of a full descriptive roll, except in suspicious cases, is now prohibited. As showing what may be done by noting individual singularities, a forgery case is given as a sample. Before the Magistrate the prosecutor had denied executing and registering a subsidiary document. But the Sub-Registrar had been observant enough to note, among other items of personal description, some most extraordinary palmistry lines on the man's fingers. He had, therefore, to shuffle out of his denial and admit that he had executed the document. Turning to the work of the Department, it is found that 677,455 documents were registered during the past three years, against 664,435 in the previous triennial period. Registrations rose considerably in 1896-97, declined appreciably in the next year, and finally closed at a figure below that of any of the past eight years. This was entirely the effect of famine, which, along with plague, is a depressing factor in every blue book that one now comes across. The total value of property effected by registered documents in the three years was Rs. 28,50,26,190, against Rs. 27,02,95,253, the difference representing an increase of 5·45 per cent.

WITH regard to drainage Ajmere-Merwara is sadly deficient in proper appliances. The relatively high death-rate shows that it is not in a wholesome and sanitary condition. The construction of an elaborate system of drainage is of the utmost importance, but it has unfortunately to be subordinated to other more pressing sanitary needs. The paragraph dealing with vaccination is an eloquent tribute to the immunity from small-pox which the operation gives. In 1896 the number of deaths from small-pox was 3,321, whereas in the year under review the total is only 158. In 1896 there is no doubt the deaths were excessive but in the year previous the fatalities amounted to 754. There is however a conflict of evidence as to the progress made in vaccination. If the returns of births are accurate it would appear that over 91 per cent. of the children are vaccinated; but an examination of pupils attending village-schools shows that the proportion of vaccinated to unvaccinated children is under 10 per cent. and in some instances the figures are as low as 3 and 4 per cent. It is admitted that in Kekri the Jats and Mahajans, who form the major part of the population, purposely conceal births in order to avoid vaccination, while elsewhere the people in general do not concern themselves to get births registered. It may be taken, therefore, that out of the 100,000 people to be found in Ajmere-Merwara, the number of those protected against small-pox is comparatively small, the test of examination for vaccination marks being really a better one than the returns of the vaccination officers. The mortality from small-pox in 1896 is too significant to be disregarded. Evidently a good deal has yet to be done before the population, as a whole, can be held to be thoroughly protected against the disease. It may be noted incidentally that the deaths among very young children are appallingly high in these districts. In 1897 out of 13,385 deaths in all, 4,184 were those of infants under one year of age, or a ratio of 209 per 1,000 of population. Considering that the general ratio works out to less than 25 per 1,000, this mortality among infants would appear to furnish matter for special inquiry. It would almost seem that infanticide, once common enough among Rajputs where their female infants were concerned is being practised, though there is no hint of this in the official reports.

HER MAJESTY'S TORPEDO-CATCHER ASSAYE, Commander O. U. Coates, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jask, which port she left on the 27th November and called at Muscat en route.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, which left Bombay on the 18th ultimo with the homeward mail, arrived in Marseilles on Saturday, the 2nd December.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Massilia were Professor Haffkine, C. I. E.; the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Evans; General Sir W. H. Meiklejohn; Professor R. Danis; Lieutenant-Colonel Harris; and Colonel Hawkes.

THE Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, member of the Governor's Council, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Mahableshwar. The usual salute will be fired this morning.

LAST night Sir Henry and Lady Tichborne left Bombay for Allahabad by the Jubulpur mail train.

DACOITS are again getting lively in Agra district. A gang was coming in from Bhurtpore State, but the Agra police intercepted them, and after a long and trying hunt succeeded in arresting six.

THE appointment of an additional Royal Artillery drill instructor for the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

A TELEGRAM to the *Penang Chronicle*, dated 22nd Nov., states that it is reported from Labuan that the Americans have issued a proclamation closing the trade of other States with the Sulu Archipelago. This is in contravention of the Protocol of 1877.

COLONEL SIR HOWARD MELDISS, on vacating his post of Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops next spring, will proceed home on leave, returning to India for a further term of service on the expiration of his furlough.

A TELEGRAM from the Superintendent of Government, Kheddas, announces the death by accident of Mr. Algernon Venning. There are no further particulars, but presumably the accident must have occurred in connection with the elephant-catching operations.

OVER the whole of India the numbers in receipt of famine relief have increased during the week. With the exception of the Punjab the increase has been general in all the affected tracts, Rajputana heading the list with a total increase of 109,072, and Bombay being second with 44,634.

DURING the month of December the Chief Commissioner of Assam will tour in the Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts, visiting Sibsagar, Nazira, Amguri, Jorhat, and return to Kokilamukh on the 14th of December. From this place he will proceed down the river, halting at Goalpara and Dhubri on the 17th December and 19th to 22nd December respectively. From Dhubri Mr. Cotton proceeds for Christmas to Calcutta, arriving there on the 24th of December.

THE creditors in the matter of Eliot, Pearce, and Co., of the Weymouth Bank, which failed in March, 1897, with liabilities to unsecured creditors of £434,593 11s. 10d., and an estimated deficiency of £193,689 8s. 5d., have just received notice of a second dividend of 10d. in the pound. The first dividend was 6s. 8d.

WE understand that the management of the Lucknow Races have come to the decision that in future the spring meeting will always have to be held in March; as the garrison camps of exercise, which interfere with an earlier fixture, are fully expected to become henceforward an annual institution.

FOUR important prisoners escaped from Ferozpur Jail on Friday at about 2 a.m., the alarm was given soon afterwards and a search was made but to no purpose. The prisoners managed to remove the thick iron bar door and climbed over the Jail wall. It is suspected they had help from outside. The prisoner's jail clothes were found near the village close by which indicates they must have got others clothes to wear from abettors.

IN the North-West Provinces a system of enlisting non-officials as income-tax assessors was given an extensive trial last year. A good many officers have now written protesting against its continuance. The principal objection advanced is the difficulty of securing persons who will give an honest statement of the incomes of the individuals they are invited to help in assessing. Several officers of experience, however, think that, worked with tact and discretion, the system affords a valuable aid to assessment.

THE confirmation case and appeal of Sayed Saleh Shah who has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Karachi to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for committing three murders has been fixed for hearing in the Sadar Court on the 5th January next. It will be remembered that accused had a quarrel with his sister, owing to her refusing to live with him, when he grew so incensed at her refusal that he struck her a severe blow with an axe, from which she died, and then killed his wife and his brother's wife, both of whom tried to dissuade him from injuring his sister.

THE bringing of false cases was as prevalent as ever in the Burdwan division last year. In Midnapore most of them occurred under the head of housebreaking and ordinary cattle theft. In one case, in this district, the report published the other day states that the complainant, a woman, who had, at the instigation of her zemindar's agents, falsely charged her neighbours with the murder of her husband, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the death of the man having been proved by medical evidence to have been caused by pneumonia. In comparatively few of these false cases, however, could convictions be obtained. Prosecutions were instituted in only 73 of the 710 declared to have been maliciously false, and of these but 39·7 per cent. were successful.

IT may be noted that the Viceroy, in his speech at Gwalior, referred to the impending retirement of Sir Howard Melliss, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops. His Excellency testified to the good service rendered by Colonel Melliss both to the Government of India and the Native States whose regiments he had supervised; and anyone who knows the difficulties which have had to be overcome in working out the scheme planned by Lord Dufferin in 1887, will admit that the reference was a timely one. The Imperial Service Troops and Transport-trains are now in a highly efficient state, and this is owing to the steady and persistent efforts of the Inspector-General and the picked officers associated with him. Sir Howard Melliss's successor will find everything in smooth working order, and there should be no chance of deterioration in the Corps which the Native States maintain on a war-footing.

THE Lucknow correspondent of the "Indian Sporting Times" states that the much vexed question of the dates of the Civil Service Cup Meeting is likely at lenghth to be settled satisfactorily through the intermediary offices of the Calcutta Turf Club. It may not be generally known that the Lucknow management wanted to change the fixture to March against the protest of the Meerut and Umballa executives. The meeting will probably be held, as usual, early in February. The terms of the Civil Service Cup Race are to be changed. The race is to be on handicap terms and open to Arab and Country-breds 13-3 and other classes 13-2 of old system of measurements and 14 hands and 13-3 respectively of the present system of measurement. The same correspondent also reports that the majority of votes have elected for Lucknow for the Championshsp Polo Tournament, which will be played during the Civil Service Cup Meeting, and it is expected that Jodhpore, Golconda, Patiala and Kotah will be among the other teams that will compete.

BEFORE Mr. Freeman at the Hatton Police Court, a cooly named Karpaiyah summoned Mr. S. Nicholson, the Superintendent of Dandukelawa Estate, for alleged assault on the 6th instant. The cooly's case was that on the 31st October his lines were ordered to be searched in consequence of a theft having taken place and accused suspecting him of the offence. On the 6th instant he was summoned to his master's bungalow. The case of theft was discussed, and, without provocation, the accused caught him by the neck and gave him 15 or 16 blows on the back with a "switch." The complainant stoutly denied all knowledge of the theft—a box of goods belonging to a kangany and valued at Rs. 100. Mr. Nicholson admitted the charge, but pleaded great provocation. He stated that the only means of access to the kangany's line was through the complainant's, and the latter and a man named Muniandy were the only ones in the lines that day. The complainant had given him a great deal of trouble from time to time, and strongly believing him to be the culprit he seized him by the "top-knot" and gave him eight or nine cuts on the back with a "switch." Mr. Freeman pointed out that under section 314 of the Ceylon Penal Code an offence had been committed, and he fined the defendant Rs. 5.

SISTER DOROTHY (Miss Coy), one of the twenty-six Leicester guardians who are disobeying the mandamus of the Queen's Bench Division on the vaccination question, met with a bicycle accident on Nov. 8, breaking a small bone of the leg.

THE young male lion which Mr. Cecil Rhodes presented to Mr. Kruger, and which was rejected by that potentate, arrived at the Zoological Gardens on Nov. 11, thanks to the visit of the society's secretary, Dr. P. L. Sclater, to South Africa.

THE report of the Resident Commissioner of the British Solomon Islands Protectroate for the year ended March 31 last has just been issued by the Colonial Office. The protectorate up to June, 1897, comprised only the southern islands of the Solomon group; was extended in that month so as to include three other islands, Sir Kioma, Rennel, and Bellona; and in 1898, the Santa Cruz group and others were added, so that the protectorate extends W. N. W. and E. S. E. from Masury Island to Mitre Island for a distance 900 miles. The recent additions are at present of small importance from the point of view of trade, there being only one white resident trador on Santa Cruz, and a member of the Melanesian mission, who spends a few months there each year. The total number of foreign residents is between 50 and 60—an increase on previous years which is due to the arrival on the Marist Fathers and to the commencement of systematic fishing for pearl shell. Only two deaths of whites took place during the year, one being the result of a wound inflicted by a native, while the other was accidental. Malarial fever of a mild type prevails during the hot season, and numerous deaths amongst the natives have been due to dysentery. A mathsome skin disease which is prevalent amongst the natives is said to yield readily to simple remedies which are easily obtained. The total revenue last year was £1,257 and the expenditure £1,030. The exports of the group consist of copra, pearl shell, turtle shell, beche de mer, and ivory nuts, while tobacco is the chief import, as it is a medium of exchange with the natives. Boats, timber, and coal are also imported. Cocoa nuts are the chief agricultural prodducts. Cows are kept at Government station, and a sigle horse, which was imported from Sydney, greatly terrified the natives by its size. It even became unmanageable and wandered at will about the bush, a terror to the neighbourhood. A month or two after its arrival it died, doubtless to the intense relief of the natives. A small seam of coal has been found. Mr. Woodford gives a long account of an expedition of his undertaken with the object of ascending the high central mountain range of Guzdalcanar Island, during which the natives, though shy, were friendly. The botanical results showed that the condjtions are much the same as at the same altitudes in New Guinea.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD METHUEN STILL AT MODDER RIVER.

THE BRIDGE BEING RECONSTRUCTED.

CASUALTIES IN THE FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 2, 8 P.M.

It is officially stated that Lord Methuen remains at Modder River, pending the reconstruction of the Bridge. Reinforcements are being sent up to him.

The British casualties at the battle of the Modder River were 438 killed and wounded.

The Argyll and Sutherland Regiment had fifteen killed, and ninety-five wounded.

The Second Coldstreams ten killed, and fifty-six wounded.

The Third Grenadiers eight killed, and forty wounded.

The First Scots Guards ten killed, and thirty-seven wounded.

The First Northumberlands eleven killed, and thirty-four wounded.

The Yorkshires eight killed, and forty-six wounded.

The First North Lancashire three killed, and sixteen wounded.

The Artillery three killed, and twenty-four wounded.

The First Coldstreams twenty-one wounded.

THE OPERATIONS IN NATAL.

COLENSO BRIDGE BELIEVED TO BE SAVED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 1, 12 p.m.

On Tuesday morning the British Artillery and Mounted Infantry drove off the Boers, who were attempting to destroy Colenso Bridge.

This is an important success, and may have a decisive influence on the operations now in progress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BOERS CONCENTRATING AT COLENSO.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Boers are awaiting the British attack and are concentrating on their old positions near Colenso.

Everything points to a determined attempt on their part to prevent the British crossing the Tugela River.

NEWS FROM GENERAL GATACRE.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

A despatch from the Commander of the Forces at Capetown has been received at the War Office, dated 1st instant, which states that General Gatacre reports the situation unchanged.

RECONNAISSANCE BY GENERAL FRENCH.

General French has made a reconnaissance from Naauwport to Rosmead junction and returns to-day.

THE POSITION AT MODDER RIVER.

Lord Methuen is remaining at Modder River for the reconstruction of the bridge across the River, and is being reinforced by the Highlanders and a Cavalry Corps.

SKIRMISH NEAR COLENSO.

The second edition of the "Times" publishes a telegram from the camp at Frere, dated 28th ultimo, which states that a mounted force under Lord Dundonald, with four guns, this morning pursued and shelled the last Boer detachment. Returning to Colenso, they advanced to within 2 1-2 miles of Colenso, where a short artillery duel took place.

Lord Dundonald afterwards returned with his force to Frere without any casualties having occurred.

THE CASUALTIES AT MODDER RIVER.

The official list of the killed and wounded at Modder River gives the total at 438.

LONDON, DEC. 2, LATER.

A later statement, however, gives the casualties at Modder River, in addition to the officers, as 70 killed and 375 wounded.

The Guards Brigade alone had 29 killed and 151 wounded.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transports Idaho, Bavarian and Urmston Grange have arrived at Durban.

The Cheshire has proceeded to Port Elizabeth, the Dictator to East London, and the Catalonian to Durban.

OPINIONS ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Leicester on Thursday is generally deprecated by the British press. The papers rejoice at the good understanding between Great Britain, Germany and America, but disapprove of any idea of a compromising alliance.

The American Press equally disfavour any alliance.

German opinion is divided in the matter.

The French press bitterly resent the tone adopted towards France, and accuse Mr. Chamberlain of trying to provoke a war between the two countries.

DESPATCH OF FURTHER TROOPS TO THE CAPE.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Three transports, with 3,795 men, sailed to-day for the Cape.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COLENSO BRIDGE.

It now appears certain that the Boers have destroyed the remaining bridge at Colenso.

COMMAND OF THE SIXTH DIVISION.

LONDON, DEC. 2, 5-30 A.M.

General Sir Mansfield Clarke will command the Sixth Division which is being despatched to the Cape.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

There is general criticism as to the insufficiency of the British cavalry in South Africa, which renders it impossible to follow up a victory.

THE MANSION HOUSE WAR FUND.

The Mansion House War Fund now amounts to £352,000.

NO NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, DEC. 1, 10-15 P.M.

Silence from the seat of war continues.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transport Dictator, with the 1st Batt., Royal Scots, and the Arawa and Chicago, with the 2nd Batt., Shropshire Light Infantry, have arrived at Capetown.

A WOUNDED WAR CORRESPONDENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" to-day states that Mr. F. F. Knight, Special Correspondent of the "Morning Post," who was wounded at Belmont, has since had his right arm amputated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT PRETORIA.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

A son of Mr. Hay, Secretary of State in America, is proceeding to Pretoria to replace Mr. Macrum, the United States Consul there.

THE SAMOA AGREEMENT.

America has signed the Samoa Agreement.

THE VICEROY AT GWALIOR.

VALUE OF LIGHT RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 3.

In his speech at Gwalior yesterday at the opening of the new light railway the Viceroy said he was a great believer in the policy of light feeder railways in India, adding that though they are sometimes looked upon with jealousy in initial stages, they seldom fail in the long run to add to the revenues and build up the credit of the main lines they serve. Their tendency is not to divert but to create traffic, and his Highness in building these lines is pursuing a policy with which, as head of the Government of India, he (Lord Curzon) desired to express cordial sympathy, and to which he would gladly avail himself of any opportunity for giving effect in other parts of India.

The Viceregal party left Gwalior afterwards and arrived at Agra last night, where Sir Anthony Macdonell is a guest in the Viceregal camp.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 3.

The three Poona Municipalities recorded clean bills of health for the last two days, except in the Cantonment, where there was one death, and in the District, yesterday, 17 cases and 7 deaths, and to-day, 16 cases and 22 deaths.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

The Fort Chapel, at Meadows Street, Fort, was the scene of a gay celebration last Saturday evening. The Chapel was prettily decorated by the Sisters of the Clare Road Convent and the occasion was the marriage of Mr. Lewis W. Michael, Assistant Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality, and Mrs. Mary Frances Flynn of Bristol, England. The bridegroom with his best man arrived at the Chapel a little before the appointed time, and shortly after 4 p.m., the bride in company of Mr. C. J. Michael, the brother of the bridegroom, arrived. She was attired in a moire silk dress, elegantly got up with chiffon, &c., the work of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co. She was attended by a bridesmaid who was attired in a lovely silk dress of moire silk, embroidered with cream chiffon and silver gimp with a gold brooch and watch, the gift of the bridegroom. The Rev. Father Hutmaker conducted the service, after which the reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Michael, Carlisle Chambers, Apollo Bunder. The toast of the evening which was received with musical honour was cordially proposed and enthusiastically cheered, and it must be mentioned that while the bridal couple were leaving the church, they were decorated with garlands and the pathway were strewed with flowers, and whilst driving away showers of flowers were thrown on them as emblems of kindness and sincerity. The whole festivity exemplified the goodwill and esteem in which the bridal pair is held. The following were amongst those invited:—Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I. C. S., the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, J. P., R. W. Irvine, C. E. Nixon, W. Sykes Thornton, R. P. Brunton, W. Pearson, M. N. Wadya, A. Christenson, Mr. and Mrs. C. St. Paul, Miss Dickie, Miss Ferns, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Walton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Baker, Mrs. Robert Michael, Miss Mary Michael, Mr. A. J. Agabeg, Mr. Robert Michael, Master Agabeg, Mr. Spalding, Mr. Francis, Messrs. Ayers, B. Hewett, R. D. Hughes, F. F. Gordon, R. G. Rowbottom, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Marks; Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mr. and the Misses Dewey, Miss Oxley, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Cowper, Messrs. B. S Coyaji, Cassinath Narayen. P. Gungadhar, E. J. Hale, Sister St. Catherine, Mesdames St. Methilde, St. Stanislaus, Sister Mary Edith, Father Biscoe, His Grace Archbishop Dalhoff, Rev. Father Hoene, Rev. Father Hutmaker, Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy, Goolam Hoosein, Bhojabhoy Allarakhia, Henry Michael, Mrs. John Michael, Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, Dr. and Mrs Rajabally Patel, Fazulbhoy Chinoy, Navab Sirdar Alikhan, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Swarseger, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and family, Mr. Francis, and very many others. There were quite five hundred guests.

The presents comprised of gold watches and chain, four pairs of gold bangles, gold necklace, diamond ring, silver bowl, silver napkin rings, silver photo. frames, diamond brooch, chains, dressing table, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, cheques, tantalus silver vases, silver salt cellar, silver powder boxes, silver belt, electro-plated ware of various kinds, including a handsome present from the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The presents numbered about 250. The bridegroom's present comprised of a diamond ruby and pearl brooch, gold watch, gold bangles and belt clasp.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) HANDICAP RACE.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3 p.m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	H'p.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. SDS.	Corrected Time. H. M. SDS.
H M S Abyssinia's 1st Cutter	Scr	Mr A Whittle	5 15 38	2 15 38
H M S Plassy's 1st Cutter	"	Lt Douglas	5 25 23	2 20 23
R I M Dockyard 1st Cutr	"	Mr A Monk	5 25 58	2 20 58
H M S Magdala's 3rd Cutter	"	Mr D R Roberts	5 29 55	2 29 55
H M S Tenasserim's 3rd Cutter	"	Mr W Whittenham	5 26 40	2 21 40
H M S Abyssinia's 2nd Cutter	"	Mr J W Weaving	Did not finish.	
P & O ss Sutlej's 2nd Cutr	"	Mr T Acton	Do.	do.

Course No. 5—8·8 miles. 1st prize won by H M S Abyssinia's 1st Cutter, 2nd prize won by H. M. S. Plassy's Cutter, and 3rd prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'p.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. SDS.	Corrected Time. H. M. SDS.
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	4 52 12	1 37 32
Chita	4	Mr E Comber	4 53 17	1 34 17
Melody	6	Mr J B K Macbeth	4 53 57	1 32 57
Eileen	22	Mr C A R Crommelin.	5 1 59	1 24 59
Maanikin	38	Officers, R A	5 9 11	1 36 11

Course No 5—8·8 miles. 1st prize won by Eileen, and 2nd prize won by Melody.

'TOMTIT' CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M's	sds
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	1	33
Midget	Officers, R A.	5	4	7
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5	5	38
Britannia	Col J L Govan	5	6	17
Lorna	Capt R Look	5	9	...
Maud	Mr G T W Oliver	5	23	15

Course No. 14—5·6 miles. 1st prize won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Midget, and 3rd prize won by Coralie.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 30.

Before leaving Sind for Bombay, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst delivered a speech in reply to the Port Trust at Karachi.

Nothing of importance happened at Khairpur, except that in a drive organised for his Excellency by his host, the Mir of Khairpur, the Governor shot a good black buck and several of the staff were equally fortunate. At Sukkur the Municipality delivered an address, as also did the Anjuman Mahomedan Association, to which his Excellency replied in grateful and gracious language. At Karachi, Lord Sandhurst went to see the Madressa College.

The Port Trust luncheon was a great success, and they gave the Governor a good send-off, with three cheers as he got on the launch and singing "He's a jolly good fellow."

The following is the speech delivered by H. E. the Governor at the Port Trust luncheon on Thursday, 30th November:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the compliment you have paid me, and for the entertainment you have so hospitably given me, and you, Mr. Sladen, for the kindness in which you have mentioned my name. I cannot but remark that the direction of the Board appears to me in capable hands—an Indian Civilian is a many-sided man—we find him pursuing with assiduity any line of business he may be called upon to take. I do not know that Mr. Sladen would volunteer to command the Royal Indian Marine, as a celebrated statesman was supposed to be ready to command the Channel Fleet, but we do find him equal to directing and administering a very important commercial department with ability and tact, while many people suppose that a Collector's business is only in the district for which he is responsible. I have little doubt that Mr. Sladen has gained the confidence of his colleagues in the same manner as he has earned the approbation of Government. On a tour such as this, addresses are usually sympathetic and complimentary, and the replies, as a rule, couched in the same strain. I can truly say that as the official body representing the management and trade of the port, I can very sincerely and warmly compliment you on the work of the board and its results as they declare themselves to-day. You have been created only a trifle of thirteen years—in that time you have spent no less than eighty-four lakhs, very nearly as much as had been previously spent on the improvement of your harbour and the increase of the berthing of ships, increased accommodation in the shape of import and export yards and sheds, some of which works entailed extensive reclamation and dredging operations.

THE TRADE OF KARACHI.

The total of your exports and imports have risen from Rs. 11,45,65,651 in 1898-97 the first year of your existence to Rs. 18,53,28,147 in the year 1898-99. In tonnage the increase is no less satisfactory, I learn that the amount of tonnage entering Karachi port was in 1886-87 4,85,251, in 1898-99 8,56,770. It is true that there was a decrease both in regard to tonnage and exports and imports in the two plague years, but it is satisfactory to find that you have recovered yourselves not only to the amounts recorded for the year before those two years, but you greatly improved the position showed for the year 1895-96. No doubt there are many causes which contribute to the satisfactory results I have mentioned, but all this is a matter for sincere congratulation and of happy augury for the future. This occasion and gathering of a body primarily interested in the trade of the Port and therefore in the wealth of the province and the general prosperity coupled as I may say, it is with the extremely interesting function I attended at Jamrao, suggest that I might refer to that important undertaking, and as I am leaving Sind unhappily for the last time, generally to irrigation with the aid of which deserts become cultivated areas, and without which in a practically rainless country such as Sind cultivation of any kind would be impossible except where on chance occasion some area, here and there, may have been wetted by spill from the river.

IRRIGATION IN SIND

is carried on under difficulties which are almost unique. The Indus after a course of over thirteen hundred miles from its source in the snowy ranges of the Hymalayas and being fed by waters of other rivers enters Sind with an enormous volume of water 4,000,000 cubic feet per second, in ordinary inundation and sometimes 6,000,000. This vast stream has its passage not through permanent banks except when it passes through a narrow gorge in a range of low lime stone hills at Sukkur also in the the vicinity of Hyderabad and Tarruk in Central and Lower Sind. Everywhere else its course is between banks of clay. It continually cuts into and sweeps away land on one side or the other, and at the same time forms new land on the other side. Sind not benefiting from any rain-fall which can be depended on to grow a crop; all crops thereon and consequently all life are dependent on its inundations. The river runs more or less along a ridge instead of at the bottom of a valley. This sounds strange, but those acquainted with the subject know that it is in the nature of deltaic rivers which are necessarily heavily charged with silt to gradually raise themselves above the level of the surrounding country by silt deposits. The delta gets pushed further and further into the sea and as it advances the river behind adopts a general course and abandons gradually its side channels to form others further down. These old deltaic channels in many cases have been formed into canals by artificial clearance of silt and have been extended from time to time as the demand arose for additional cultivation, as well as being a great irrigator, so also is the river, the great fertiliser. The water even at its lowest season always carries silt in suspension and this silt is what constitutes its greatest merit as it is a fertiliser brought by the water which moistens, refreshes and feeds the soil. It can be easily and understood that the best means must be found for enabling the water to be utilised to the best advantage by economising and regulating the supply in the various canals—this as you all know is done by means of scientific irrigation. There long ago existed old canals which took off anywhere in the river, some being as I have already observed, branches of the river itself. They were for the most part crooked and irregular, whereby there was great waste of water owing also to faulty alignment. The supply was of course dependent on the inundation, the ups and downs of which were such that the supply was, as regards the cultivator, a happy-go lucky one in this way, that while a field was being irrigated the river might fall and the supply fail at the perhaps critical period. After the annexation the system of irrigation in Sind became systematized, and the credit for initiating systematic proposals belongs to the late General Fife. I need not go into historic detail more than to say that he submitted a memo. giving a sketch of irrigation in Sind and making suggestions for its improvement. Time passed wearily away notwithstanding the impetus given by Sir Bartle Frere. In 1875 the Revenue Department considered the question of the effect which the survey system, introduced into the province, had upon the zamindars, and thus the subject was brought prominently before the Government of India who made inquiries in 1881. I do not mean to say that nothing had been done prior to 1881; on the contrary, much had been done.

THE BEGARI CANAL,

the widening and extension of which was one of the greatest achievements of the celebrated General John Jacob renowned, no less in peace than in war, who employed the subjugated Baloochis of the frontier on the work, and afterwards distributed land amongst them, and in this way converted tribes, previously subsisting on plunder, into peaceful land-owners and cultivators. This canal existed on a small scale when we took over Sind, excavated as its name denotes by forced labour, i.e., workers merely receiving food. Since the early years of the British Raj there has been no forced labour. Improvements were effected in it from time to time; the capital account not being cleared till 1890-91. The Sukkur Canal was projected by General Fife in 1858 and work began in 1865. This Canal however required subsequently a great deal of improvement and additional expenditure. There were also made other improvements, a vast amount of clearances and long lines of protection embankments. A complete canal department was sanctioned in 1855 but lasted only till 1860, though after that year engineers were still appointed to the different collectorates, or to take up particular schemes, but much was done in the five years during which the canal department existed. The Nara supply channel was carried out as well as plans and estimates for the Mithran Canal sanctioned in 1859. Prior to this the large area now watered by the East Nara Systan was only watered occasionally by the occurrence of large floods, which found their way down the depression known as the Eastern Nara. The opening of the Nara supply channel enabled the Eastern Nara to be fed from the Indus independently of "spill-water" and thus gave the area in question a regular supply. Now from reading

THE HISTORY OF SIND

the year 1881 seems to me to mark an epoch. Since 1881 Sind received a much larger proportion of the money borrowed by the Government of India for productive public works. In the year 1881 the Government of India deputed the Inspector General of Irrigation to discuss the question of irrigation in Sind and steps were taken to elicit information on various points. Thus when Sir Charles Pritchard was Commissioner he raised several important questions in reviewing the Revenue Report of 1887-88. These were reported on by Mr. Lambert. After that date 1881 we have completed the Unharwah and the Desert Canals, the latter having been sanctioned by Lord Northbrook in the early seventies at the instance of Sir William Merewether for the further employment of the wild tribes. The Dhamrao Canal, the Pritchard wah were constructed and the Sukkur Canal further improved, all these however, were on the right bank of the Indus. With the exception of a new mouth to that very important canal the Fuleli, and improvements to a few minor canals the further needs of the left bank do not seem to have been seriously taken in hand until the advent of Mr. Joynor in 1891 and the Irrigation Committee which was presided over by Mr. James. Coming to the Jamrao Canal its history is a long one dating back 42 years where in 1857 a partial survey was carried out by Mr. Barnes. In 1860 Captain Fife reported that a large perennial canal, twenty five miles above Mithrao, would pay. The suggestion was the subject of partial surveys and reports until Lord Northbrook came in 1872. When in Karachi he authorised the Commissioner to cause the survey to be proceeded with according to an estimate then submitted. Mr. Joynor joined the opinion of General Fife that a canal from Rohri should precede the Jamrao but after prolonged discussion it was in the end finally determined that the improvements and completion of the Eastern Nara canals be taken in hand at once, and that the head-works of the Jamrao canal should be begun without delay. The Sind Irrigation Committee felt confident that the scheme would pay well, the more so that a railway was about to be constructed in the neighbourhood of the tract to be irrigated by it; that railway is now completed. After a full report accompanied by financial statements by Mr. Tate, an old friend of yours in Sind, now Secretary to Government in the Public Work Department and Chief Engineer, the scheme went to the Government of India, and the sanction of the Secretary of State was received in May, 1894. The general scope of the project is for

A PERENNIAL CANAL TO SUPPLY IRRIGATION

to a tract of country to the immediate westward of the existing Mithrao canal of the Eastern Nara system. The gross area is 9,33,865 acres or 1,459 square miles. The soil throughout is said to be good and particularly well suited to irrigation, while the area of salt soil is comparatively small. Out of the 9,33,000 acres commanded, it is estimated that 7,72,618 acres are culturable; the area of actual cultivation from the tails of some of the old canals at the present time being 74,257 acres only. The supply of the canal will be derived from the Indus through the Eastern Nara supply channel, the Jamrao canal takes off the Eastern Nara about 100 miles down from Rohri, the site of the head works being selected where the Channel is fairly well-defined and shut in by sand hills. The full supply of the canal will be 3,200 cub. ft. per second, sufficient to irrigate 160,000 acres of kharif crops. The supply in the rabi season is estimated at 1,000 cubic feet per second, sufficient to irrigate 100,000 acres. The estimated area of the irrigation for the two crops will thus be 260,000 acres or 1-3rd of the culturable area commanded and thus will allow for the maintenance of the Sind Custom of leaving the land fallow for two years out of three. The main canal will have a length of 117 1-2 miles and at the 55th mile it throws off a branch 63 miles long. The distribution of water is provided by 260 miles of new distributaries and considerable lengths of some of the old canals are being improved and adopted to the same purpose. From these will go innumerable water courses to irrigate the various fields, the total of the sanctioned revised estimate is Rs. 78,16,558, to these have been added the capital charges on the Dimwah which in future will derive its supply from the Jamrao, and therefore the grand total comes to 79,74,562, while it is calculated that the interest to be received in the form of revenue will be 6·77 per cent. The land to be irrigated is to be given out on the settlement system, and advantage has been taken of the experience gained on the Chenab canals which the officer in charge has been to see and study, where Mr. James had also been, and whose zeal and energy in the matter we must generously acknowledge. I have already congratulated the officers engaged on the work, and pleasant as it is to give praise, I need not repeat what I have said at Jamrao, further than to say Government most thoroughly appreciate the work of every officer in the department who has taken a share in it. Having given a sketch of the Sind irrigation, I may give

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS

up to the latest dates for which we have complete figures. The total capital expenditure to the end of the financial year 1897-98 was in round figures 180 1-2 lakhs, of which about 137 1-2 has been spent in works which are now earning revenue, and the remainder on works which are still unfinished. The completed irrigation works taken as a whole in 1897-98 paid over 14 per cent. on the capital expenditure and are calculated to have repaid the whole of that capital and brought in besides a surplus of over 24 lakhs. From the point of view of the cultivator and trader also the results have been no less favourable from a low estimate, the value of the irrigated crops grown in Sind, 1897, was 5 1-4 crores of rupees. But at the same time it must be remembered that these results have been achieved with the present knowledge and as the results of experience but without that precise very accurate and scientific knowledge of the river Indus which has been obtained of other irrigated rivers. The formation of a separate district for the Indus River was recommended by the Sind Irrigation Committee. The district was constituted in 1898 and advantage was lately taken of Mr. Dawson taking furlough to arrange for him to visit and inspect the Mississippi. Mr. Dawson who has long experience of the river Indus received the most courteous assistance from the American authorities. He made an exhaustive and very able report, including notes of very great value, concluding with the proposals for the conservation of the Indus and the improvement of the supply channels which have generally met with the approval of Government. Mr. Dawson's main suggestion was for an Indus River Commission. It was referred for consideration to a special committee of experienced Indus Engineers and Revenue Officers recommended by that committee and sanctioned by Government. Therefore, we may, I think, look forward to win better results from further extensions in the future. In the last 25 years much has been learnt as to the best and therefore most economical means of distributing

THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF WATER.

Old canals have been renovated or improved and new ones scientifically constructed and thus a bad inundation supply which would formerly have caused a great failure of crops can now by means of efficiently worked regulators and sluices be used to such advantage as to secure at least an average return of crops; this year has proved remarkable in this respect. The Mitran canal owing to the regulators though the inundation has been the most unsatisfactory for 30 years, the crop resulting from the Mitran irrigation this year are the heaviest on record and generally, I believe, it is correct that although remissions may possibly be necessary, the area of cultivation will probably be found to be nearly up to the average. Thirty years ago these areas whereon a certain amount of crop has now been obtained, would have been productive of nothing, and I may go further and say that owing to the exertions of the Irrigation Department and the improvement that increased knowledge and experience have already brought about as to economising water, the cultivation of land which 30 years ago might not inaptly have been described as a gamble is now becoming a sound and business-like industry. Having said so much about irrigation I think it right to say a sentence on the land revenue of Sind. The land revenue of Sind has increased from 46 lakhs in 1881-82 to 90 lakhs in 1897-98, although the bad inundations of the last two years may have somewhat impeded the increase and be it specially noted that this increase is not due to the enhancement of assessments, not to the extension of cultivation but has been stimulated by the judicious system of settlements invented by the late Mr. Erskine, as well as by the steady efforts of the Irrigation Department. Although many of the land proprietors have so far failed to adjust themselves to our Civil Court system, that Government have thought it fair to pass an Act for their protection yet the fact is that as a class they have very much improved of late years in prosperity and material comfort. To turn for one moment to a local institution. I was much pleased with the Madrassa College which I visited this morning. Nearly 500 Mahomedan boys are undergoing tuition there where, I hope, many will fit themselves for the public service. And now, gentlemen, I have taxed your indulgence to the utmost and it only remains for me to take a formal farewell of the officers of Government and of the public in Karachi and Sind. I leave you with sincere and hearty feelings of regret and in the earnest hope that the prosperity of you, gentlemen of the Port Trust, under the direction of Mr. Sladen and Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, and of Sind and of its inhabitants, may continue and increase. (Loud cheers.)

VICEROY'S CUP BETTING.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

0	to	4	against	Merloolas.
4	"	1	"	Vanitas.
4	"	1	"	Strathroy.
8	"	1	"	Keenan.
8	"	1	"	Vedette.
10	"	1	"	Leonidas.
10	"	1	"	Moths.
10	"	1	"	Gluten.
12	"	1	"	Cherry.
15	"	1	"	Catspaw.
20	"	1	"	Forest.
20	"	1	"	Up Guards.

The Punjab Government insisting on the Simla Municipal Committee taking immediate steps for the imposition of a tax on all tongas and ekkas entering Municipal limits.

With the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India have sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 200 monthly to the senior officer, left in command of the wing of a British regiment, on the despatch of the headquarters of the regiment out of India, also Rs. 10 monthly each, up to a minimum total of Rs. 150 monthly, mess allowance, to officers present with the wing under the same circumstances. The grant has retrospective effect in the case of the King's Own Yorkshire Light-Infantry despatched from India to Mauritius.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst returned to Bombay on Saturday morning from his tour in the Sindh District, by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam ship Kolah and landed at the Apollo Bunder. The Governor was accompanied by Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Mr A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., Private Secretary; Major Crolly, Medical Officer; Captain Grieg and Captain Wilkinson, Aide-de-Camp. The arrival was private. The steamer Kolah dropped anchor at 8 o'clock. The Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Woodburn, I. C. S., Acting Chief Secretary and Plague Commissioner, left Apollo Bunder in a steam launch, belonging to the Royal Indian Marine, and met his Excellency on board. Shortly after Lord Sandhurst and his staff started from the Kolah by the same launch and arrived at the Apollo Bunder, the land battery firing a salute of seventeen guns. His Excellency in company with his Private Secretary and Captain Greig drove to the Government House, escorted by the troops of his Bodyguard. Major Richard-Owen, Dr. Crolly and Captain Wilkinson followed in another carriage and pair.

PROFESSOR LADD'S SECOND LECTURE.

In his first lecture on Psychology as the "science" of the Human Mind, Professor Ladd showed how the scientific handling of the mental phenomenon leads us to consider the nature of the human mind and its relations to other beings. In this second introductory lecture, he proposed to shew further, how Psychology as a science, is related to Philosophy in general, and more especially to the "Philosophy of the human mind."

Without attempting, at least at first, to present a technical definition of Philosophy, he entered upon a series of considerations best suited to illustrate the nature of Philosophy in general. Philosophy, he said, is a kind of human knowledge, and consequently a thing of development having various stages or degree of completion, certainly and validity. There is first ordinary knowledge, such as every man of common sense possesses regarding the things round him. Everyone inquires and learns in an obvious manner what things are, of what they consist, how they are made, and what end and purpose they serve. Scientific knowledge is obtained by more minute study and investigation regarding the inner constitution of the objects of ordinary knowlege, their mode of activity, their laws and order. It covers an immense range in every single department, and new discoveries are continually made to correct errors and to advance more accurate results. Looking at a watch we notice at once the distinction between these two kinds of knowledge, that which the ordinary man possesses, and that which the man of science has acquired regarding the same piece of art. Considering our own mental states for instance, sense-perceptions, volitions, emotions, the vast distinction of ordinary and scientific knowledge, appears at once. Beyond scientific knowledge, there is philosophical knowledge which aims at a more universal, objectively valid, ultimate and presuppositionless knowledge. Dr. Wundt the celebrated German psychologist of Leipsic says "Philosophy is the general science which has to unite into a system free from contradictions, the cognitions common to, and mediated by, the other sciences." Although some difficulties may be raised against this definition, there are also true elements in it. These will appear better when we consider Philosophy as a form of study or the nature of philosophizing. Every branch of knowledge and every form of science has problems. Some of these are far more essential and unchanging than others. However, when we examine, we find that there are certain problems, either common to all the sciences, or connected with the principles of these sciences; such, for instance, as the nature of Being, Existence, Time, Space, Force, Causation, etc. From this point of view, we may say Philosophy is the reflective study of the Ultimate Problems of Nature and Human Life. But as these problems are found in a complex and confused condition, the aim of Philosophy is to study them so as to bring them into harmony and a complete system. Hence it appears that philosophy has to aim at a unitary conception of all the principles and laws of our experience both with selves and things, which shall be freed from contradictions and shall harmonize all this experience. This aim of the philosopher arises from the very nature of the human mind, which abhors contradictions, which constantly impels us to penetrate into the profoundest mysteries of being, life and activity around us and within us, and which urges us to bring all our experiences into a well ordered and complete unity of knowledge. Perhaps this aim will never be fully realised, yet human reason confides in itself, and after many failures rises again to pursue the same aim. Man cannot resist this impulse of his rational nature; he is a philospher by nature and cannot cease philosophizing.

But what method is he to follow?—It should be (1) analytic, because Philosophy has to receive its data from experience, and to base itself upon those undoubted truths and principles, those universal and permanent conceptions which the positive sciences afford. The method should be (2) critical; it does not take its materials slavishly or without examining them carefully and with a free spirit; it exercises reason in the most exhaustive criticism. But it is also (3) speculative and constructive. Philosophy on this account has been complained of for its system-building, but system-building is in the very nature of Philosophy. As Mr. Herbert Spencer has said, it seeks a higher than the merely scientific unification of knowledge.

Now it follows from what we have seen of the nature of the science of Psychology, and also of the nature of Philosophy, that there must be very important general relations between the two. This general conclusion is very much emphasized and enlarged, however, if we consider further the special relations of Psychology as science and the Philosophy of mind. Some would make Psychology and general Philosophy so closely related that it is impossible to distinguish strickly between the two. Thus Dr. Wundt holds; "the partition of sovereignty between the two to be an abstract schema which, in the presence of the reality, always appears unsatisfactory." Others claim, on the contrary, that it is possible and necessary to exclude not only all the discussions of general Philosophy, but all assumptions and conceptions whatever, of a metaphysical order, from our scientific study of mental phenomena. So Professor James does in his view of Psychology as a "natural science," a view, however, which he has retracted of late. The same view is also held by the psychologists generally who try to take the "merely" scientific point of view, or are committed to Positivism as a philosophic stand-point.

Neither of these extreme positions is wholly tenable. It is not true, as Wundt says, that scientific psychology involves so much as an entire abstract scheme. But neither is it possible to escape the fundamental problems of the nature and developing life of the mind, and of its relations to other realities, while aiming at a scientific psychology. This is true as a matter both of experience and of theory on account of two groups of reasons: (1) Certain philosophical conceptions and positions belong to the very assumptions with which this science approaches its phenomena or facts. Such? for instance, as underlie the following statements: *I—a* mind, in some meaning of the words, *really-am*; other minds are; things or non-self-existences are; I am, in some sort mind and body; relations exist between these beings, &c. (2) None of the principal problems of psychological science can be thoroughly studied, or even their significance grasped, without leading on to connected philosophical problems, for instance, the phenomena of perception by the senses to the theory of cognition; the phenomena of volition or the active side of consciousness to the ethical problems. As a matter of fact, no psychologist does treat systematically and thoroughly any of the fundamental problems of his science without espousing metaphysical ideas. M. Flournoy is an example of this kind of treatment in his work, *Metaphysique et Psychologie*; he attempts to separate wholly between the two, and yet boldly affirms his confidence in the metaphysical doctrine of psychophysical parallelism, and is, by turns, a solipsistic idealist and common sense realist;—as, indeed, Mr. Huxley was when discussing the metaphysics of physical science.

There are two, and only two, reasonable and safe ways of dealing with the difficulties arising out of the foregoing relations. First, common sense Dualism, when we study the phenomena of mental life, just as we study any other group of phenomena i.e., assuming the reality of minds and of things, and of causal and other relations between them. This forbids either the materialistic or the spiritualistic or the monistic metaphysics as an assumption. Secondly, any other clearly conceived philosophical stand-point may be taken as an assumption, and tested continually by the progress of the science itself. Here are two examples: Volkmann, whose metaphysical hypothesis is that of the soul as a really existing subject of mental states and as reacting upon all kinds of excitement in the form of mental representation; Wundt, who maintains that "the soul is a substance or real being, whose primary activity is impulse, and which is the inner being of the same unity that, externally considered, we regard as the body belonging to it."

Referring to his own writings, Professor Ladd stated in conclusion that his works on Psychology as a science he had maintained the philosophical standpoint of Dualism rather than materialism, idealistic monism, or psycho-physical parallelism. In his "Philosophy of Mind" the discussion of the ultimate problems of psychological phenomena was carried out more completely. The eight following lectures would be devoted to the main subjects of the latter work.

The Field Veterinary chests, which are being supplied from India for South Africa, leave Calcutta early next month in the steamship Amona. Similar chests were supplied from India for the late Soudan campaign. Their being drawn from this country instead of from home is one more proof of the advance in scientific as well as practical equipment of the mode of late years in the Indian army.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

THE GERMAN VISIT.

Even Sir Blundell Maple's appearance on the scene as a sort of herald of the German Emperor has introduced his Majesty to depart from his resolve to preserve the original character of his invitation to this country. It is well-known that he was asked to visit the Queen long before there was war or even thought of war. When hostilities commenced and Germany, in common with practically the rest of Europe, took violent sides against England there was some expectation that the Kaiser might put off coming to see his illustrious relatives until a more convenient season. In his own country there was an organised attempt to put pressure upon the German sovereign to postpone the journey to England. Those who object to his coming even want the length of addressing memorials to him on the subject. Then when this effort appeared to be doomed to failure we were told that everything would depend upon the Czar's visit to Potsdam. What foundation there was for this statement nobody outside a very narrow circle can say, but it is curious to note that it was not until after the Czar had been to Prussia that we began to hear of the probability of the Kaiserin accompanying her consort to Windsor. This intimation might have suggested to too zealous persons in England that the Kaiser wished to emphasise the domestic character of his appro

there is the spirit in them to do what is right and just which always comes out on occasions such as this. (Loud cheers.)"

THE SAMOAN DEAL WITH GERMANY.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent in Melbourne and Washington have cabled to London summaries of the apparent views taken by Australia and the United States of the Samoan agreement arranged between Germany and Great Britain. The Melbourne message stated that :—"The attitude of Australia towards the Samoan agreement is one of generally regretful acquiescence. Lord Salisbury's difficulties are appreciated. In view of the relatively small British interest, trade will not be seriously affected by the withdrawal from the islands. The chief interest of Australians lies in the fact that Samoa is an important point on the direct route to America, and while America holds Tutulia safely the route is guaranteed. Missionaries hope that Lord Salisbury has preserved their right freely to continue their work. The Australian Governments were privately apprised beforehand, and none are opposing, but Mr. Lyne, the Premier of New South Wales, complains that premature disclosure of the scheme in England prevented the Premiers from conferring on the subject. He intends to consult the Sydney Parliament before replying to Mr. Chamberlain. Sir George Turner (Premier of Victoria) and Mr. Kingston (Premier of South Australia) regard the settlement as satisfactory. Mr. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, declines to speak until the matter has been discussed by the Cabinet of that Colony. It is, however, to be noted that commercial opinion in New Zealand disapproves of the arrangement, fearing a loss of trade. The concession of the Tonga an Islands is regarded as unimportant, seeing that Germany has practically no footing there. The Solomon Islands are considered valueless, owing to the wildness of the people, though they are a fruitful recruiting-ground for the Queensland sugar-planters." The Washington cable announces that :—"An important feature of the Samoan agreement which has not yet been made public is that Great Britain and the United States have been granted equal trade rights with Germans in the islands controlled by Germany, the United States gives Germany reciprocal privileges at Tutulia. By this agreement the three nations are put on a footing of perfect equality throughout the Samoan group, and no nation will profit over another by Tariff discrimination. This is of special importance to the Australian Colonies as safeguarding their interests and protecting Australian commerce with the islands, which are large enough to be important to the colonies. It was this article in the agreement which caused delay. Germany claimed the right to impose a discriminating tariff, but Great Britain insisted on the 'open' door in Samoa. The British demand was ably seconded by Mr. Hay, who announced that the United States would not agree to partition unless equal trade rights were assured." From Wellington comes a cable stating that :—"The "New Zealand Times" condemns the action of the Imperial Government, and the "Auckland Herald" regrets the abandonment of Samoa." A *Central News* cable from New York runs as follows :—"Commenting on the motives which have influenced the British Government to conclude the Samoan Treaty, the "Evening Post" says that though the United States has, and can have, no alliance, secret or open, with England or Germany, it can have a good understanding with them. The United States can be a silent partner in the Anglo-German firm." From Britain has come a "Reuter's" message stating that :—"Count von Bulow has received many congratulatory messages on the occasion of the Anglo-German agreement relating to Samoa, the Grand Duke of Baden and the Duke-Regent of Mecklenburg-Schwerin complimenting the Secretary of State in particularly cordial terms. Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, also sent a telegram of congratulation." The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on one of the messages just quoted, remarks :—"The Washington correspondent of the "Chronicle" has been informed that the Samoan agreement secures for the United States and ourselves equal trading rights throughout the islands. The Germans, it appears, were anxious to impose a discriminating tariff, but our Government would have none of it, and Mr. Hay backed them for all he was worth. We most sincerely hope that the news is true, and that Lord Salisbury refrained from commenting on the point in his Guildhall speech, because he did not wish to ruffle the susceptibilities of the colonial party at Berlin. The opening of the Samoan door would remove the only substantial ground of objection on the part of the Australasian colonies, more especially of New Zealand, the Government most intimately concerned. Even without the knowledge of that advantage, they have received the convention with what a correspondent describes as regretful acquiescence—a rare, but most creditable attitude of mind."

CONTINENTAL OPINION ON LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The "Standard's" Vienna correspondent announces that the London Correspondent of "Politische" is informed, from an authoritative quarter, that a much discussed passage in Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech is to be interpreted as meaning that, for the present, no annexation in South Africa is contemplated, and that there is a disposition to leave to the two South African Republics their autonomy, provided that equal rights are secured to all white men, that the Boers are disarmed, their fortifications demolished, and the military organisation of these countries in future rendered impossible. These conciliatory and moderate views are, however, the Correspondent says, liable to modification, according to the duration of the war, and the sacrifices it entails." Commenting upon this the "Standard's" correspondent adds :—"The original source of the above statement is unknown, and it would be a new departure for the British Government to make use of a sentimental newspaper in the way adopted by other Governments for the propagation of their views. Still, it might be as well to warn Austrian and German journalists—that is, the usual readers of the "Politische Correspondenz, against a mistaken interpretation of Lord Salisbury's speech." From Lisbon comes a message from the "Standard's" correspondent there, stating that :—"The "Novidades," referring to Lord Salisbury's declaration that England will not permit foreign intersention, says that no Power thinks of intervening in the conflict in South Africa, or of fishing in troubled waters. Germany has profited by negotiations with England. Russia has not fared badly; but France, which was most violent in attacking England, does not receive the slightest compensation. The "Novidades" goes on to say :—Small countries may expect to receive a similar lesson if they put their trust in a friendly International sentiment. The Boers, misled by foreign advice, and abandoned by their friends, will have to pay dearly for their rebellious and audacious war; and England, with the seas crowded with ships carrying troops and ammunition, not weakening but strengthening all her naval stations, will yet have ready in her Reserve sufficient ships to entertain the German Emperor. In conclusion, the paper says that at the present moment Mr. Kruger is stirring up the horrors of war, for the benefit of a people and race which has not the strength to conform itself to the requirements of civilisation."

LORD SALISBURY ON HIS OWN SPEECH.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., who once represented the Foreign Office in the House of Commons, under a Liberal Government, commented upon Lord Salisbury's Guildhall utterance, in a speech which he delivered at the Anchor Society at Bristol. Lord Edmond remarked that :—"As to South Africa, he earnestly trusted that the recent words of Lord Salisbury were not lightly spoken, and that when he said that we had not gone to South Africa to extend our territories or to obtain gold fields, or to dictate humiliating terms of peace, he spoke the mind of his Government and his party, as he certainly did that of the reasonable and moderate part of the nation. (Hear, hear.) As Lord Rosebery had said, the conduct of the statesmen who were responsible for our colonial policy would have afterwards to be considered, but after all, the diplomacy of the future was more important than that of the past, and they must trust that Lord Salisbury would import into the settlement of the question the same spirit of equity and moderation which, as a rule, he had carried into the great negotiations of recent years." One result of this reference to Lord Salisbury's speech has been to draw from the Prime Minister a letter to the press, which, however, was probably quite as much dictated by the considerable conflict of opinion which has arisen over the passage in which its Premier affirmed, on behalf of the Government, that they sought neither goldfields nor territory. The following is Lord Salisbury's letter :—

"I observe that at the dinner of the Anchor Society at Bristol last night Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has referred in courteous terms to what he speaks of as 'my words' at the Guildhall on Thursday last; and expresses a hope 'that they were not lightly spoken.' It is, therefore, material to remark that he had inadvertently attributed to me language which I did not use. I do not usually take notice of misquotation, because I am too well accustomed to it. But Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, under a Liberal Government, represented the Foreign Office in the House of Commons; and I am bound therefore not to pass by his erroneous citation from my speech.

The following are the words which I used as given in "The Times" report of my speech:—

"With respect to the future, I shall not dare to say anything except to deprecate some very strange assertions which I see occasionally in the Continental Press. I saw it stated the other day, not by a chance writer, but by a man who had been a member of a French Government, that this war had for its object the gratification of the lusts of the greedy lords who desire to share in the participation among themselves of the gold and the diamonds of the Transvaal. I beg to assure that gentleman that the Cabinet have not had one farthing from the Transvaal or any other gold-field. . . I would go farther, and say that England as a whole would have no advantage from the possession of gold mines, except so far as her Government conferred the blessings of good government upon those who had the prosecution of that industry. . . But that is the limits of our interest. We seek no gold-fields. We seek no territory. What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races—and security for our fellow-subjects and for the Empire. I will not ask by what means these results are to be obtained. The hour for asking that has not yet come."

The following is Lord Edmond's rendering of this passage :—

"He hoped that when Lord Salisbury said we have not gone to South Africa to extend our territories, to obtain gold-fields, or to dictate humiliating terms of peace,' he spoke the mind of his Government and his party."

I do not wish to discuss the arrangements which under circumstances that are yet in the future, the Government may think desirable; but only to enter a protest against any one assuming that the quotation which Lord Edmond is reported to have made was a correct representation of my speech.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Foreign Office, Nov. 14th, 1899. SALISBURY.

Two of the leading Liberal newspapers take differings views of this letter. The "Daily News," after setting forth what it considers Lord Salisbury can not object to, proceeds to ask :—

"What, then, is the inference? Obviously it is this : what Lord Salisbury objects to is not what was put into his mouth, but what was left out. He says, in effect to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice what Mr. Gladstone so often used to say to persons who cited his speeches, Read on. We seek no gold-fields. We seek no territory. Neither of these things was the object of our intervention. What we desire, continued Lord Salisbury, (but *not* Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice), is equal rights for all men of all races—and security for our fellow-subjects and for the Empire. I will not ask by what means these results are to be obtained. The hour for asking that has not yet come. To give emphasis to this addendum is, we take it, the real point of Lord Salisbury's letter. The fact is, of course, as we said, the other day, that the whole of Lord Salisbury's utterances on the subject must be read together. If this be done, they will be found to outline a middle policy between two extremes. He repudiates a policy of vindictive subjugation, for he hopes to see the Dutch in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State placed in possession of large powers of self-government. What we desire is equal rights for all men. But, on the other hand, Lord Salisbury repudiates also a policy of imprudent concession. "We desire security for our fellow-subjects and for the Empire. The settlement effected by the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 has proved a source of danger to the Empire and of insecurity for British settlers in a country wherein, nevertheless, they had as good a right to be as Mr. Kruger himself. These dangers must be made impossible in the future. The notion that some people had managed to extract out of Lord Salisbury's speech that after the war everything may be allowed to go on as before is manifestly absurd. It must be made impossible in the future for any of the South African States to challenge the sovereignty of Great Britain or to impose any kind of disabilities on British subjects. There is, happily, no reason why these two essential conditions should not be consistent with a wide measure of autonomy. But it is an idle dream to suppose that the status of the Transvaal, or even of the Orange Free State, can be the same after the war as it was before.

The "Westminster Gazette," on the other hand, says :—"Lord Salisbury has taken the very unusual step of sending round a letter to the Press. It is intended—of course—to elucidate something, but as a fact it seems to us only to darken counsel. . . . . Lord Salisbury would surely hardly think it worth while to write to say that we *do* intend to dictate humiliating terms of peace. The necessity of the letter is therefore a political mystery. We all know that the no-gold-no-territory passage is ambiguous, and we should all like Lord Salisbury to explain exactly what he means. But that is precisely what he does not do. Misled by the inverted commas (to which, let it be conceded, the reporter is entitled to all imaginable copyright), Lord Salisbury says to Lord Edmond, "The words you used were not my words." This is true; but we are still in the dark as to what would be an accurate and inclusive summary of what Lord Salisbury intended to convey by the words he used at the Lord Mayor's banquet. If we may hazard a guess, it would be that Lord Salisbury has already received representations about the speech. He has been shown the interpretation which makes it into a promise of no annexation, and he has seized what he conceived to be Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's misquotation to write this letter—intended, may be, to hint that the no-annexation interpretation is not warranted. But it is only a hint, for he expressly declines to "discuss the arrangements which, under circumstances that are yet in the future, the Government may think desirable." Altogether it is just the sort of letter which Mr. Gladstone in his most Gladstonese mood might have written.

THE CAPE TRANSPORT QUESTION.

It is not only the public who have been impatiently fretting at what they regard as the undue delay in transporting the army corps to the base of war in South Africa, and grumbling, loud and deep, at the slowness of the vessels which have in some cases been chartered. Criticism coming from voices more important, from the standpoint of those criticised, than the voice of the more "man in the street," have been directed against those responsible for the transport. Mr. George Wyndham, M. P., Under-Secretary for War, has been delivering a speech at Dover, in which he invited a suspension of judgment on the whole of the questions involved in moving the Army Corps to South Africa, until the war was over. There had been, he said, critics of the War Office for some years past; and some had called them candid critics, investing that word with a certain significance. He did not think that fair. They had been fairly candid and had proved that by the extreme candor and the generosity with which they had appreciated what the War Office had been able to do during the last five weeks. He felt bound to put in a word of caution. Some people had thought that the territorial system was a mistake, and the Army Reserve illusory. Now they thought otherwise, and both of these things were a source of strength to the Empire. They seemed now disposed to run the other way, and think our Military Intelligence Department had been at fault. He would only ask them to suspend their judgment until this war was over. But as he saw there was a disposition in some quarters to criticise the Admiralty for not having selected swifter transports, he should like to make a statement on this matter. It was no good taking men to South Africa until they had food for them, and until they had transport to send them forward, or until they had transport fitted to the conditions of South Africa. He would own that their existing transport, although they had transport for two Army Corps, was not adapted absolutely to the geographical position of South Africa. And the War Office had to adapt it to South Africa. The responsibilities of any delay that had occurred rested with the Government, and not with the War Office, Sir William White, or Sir William Butler, whom they all knew as commander at Dover. (Cheers.) The responsibility rested with the Government, and at the proper time and in the proper place, at Westminster when Parliament met again he was convinced the Government would have a story to tell which would demand the respectful attention of those to whom it was addressed. This may be the proper place to say that considerable satisfaction is felt at the improvement of the class of transports which have recently been chartered. The "Bavarian," for example, was only launched by Messrs. Denny this summer, for the Allan transatlantic service. She is the largest vessel ever launched at Dumbarton, her tonnage running to some 10,000 tons, and is now the finest boat possessed by the Allan line. The Majestic, belonging to the White Star line is another example, and unless something in the nature of a catastrophe occurs, there will be no repetition of the miserable records made by some vessels chartered at high rates, such as the Zibenghla which, with break-downs, took 28 days to reach the Cape from England.

LORD KIMBERLEY ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Earl of Kimberley, at the annual luncheon of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Liberal Club, had some very interesting remarks to make, concerning Mr. Chamberlain, who was formerly one of his colleagues under Mr. Gladstone. Speaking on the South African question which is the King Charles' head of every political orator at present, he began by stating that on one point he was agreed with Sir Henry Fowler. The late Secretary for India, it may be as well to bear in mind, has expressed himself in such terms upon the Government's South African policy that he may be regarded as being in divergence on the general questions at issue with a majority of his former colleagues, including Lord Kimberley. There is therefore all the more interest attached to the point of agreement to which his lordship referred. Lord Kimberley said, "He knew it was stated not long ago by a very distinguished old colleague of his, Sir Henry Fowler—(cheers)—that this war was necessary in one sense. He (Lord Kimberley) entirely agreed that it was an absolute necessity. When the territory of the Empire was attacked it was a matter of necessity, whatever might be their opinion as to the causes of the attack, to give full support to the Government of the country to which, for the time being, the destinies of the Empire were entrusted. He maintained that, as a whole, the Liberal Party had shown itself capable of taking a really patriotic view of the situation in which we were placed, and there was not one of them, whatever his opinions might be, but heartily wished for the full success of his country and for an early termination of this war with complete success. There were some who thought that the war was inevitable. He demurred not only in this particular case, but generally in politics, to the doctrine, which decided after the event that it could not have been avoided. That was a species of fatalism which did not commend itself to him. He grieved to say he had always thought that the difficulties of avoiding this war were very great. He fully acknowledged, at the same time, that in his personal opinion there were mistakes made, and there were possibilities in which a successful termination of our conduct might have been reached in the negotiations. (Cheers.) Why did he say so? He said it for this reason. He did not believe that either President Kruger or Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, did not in good faith make the proposals which they made, and he did not believe that those proposals would have been made by either of them, if they had made up their minds that war was inevitable. It would, in his opinion, have been inconsistent with what they did. At the close of the last Session of Parliament the position was far from hopeless, and they all thought for the moment that there was a fair probability that there should be a successful issue of the negotiations." But more interesting still, considering the nature of some of the criticism to which the Colonial Secretary has been subjected and the charges which some of his opponents have levelled against him, was the passage in which Lord Kimberley referred to Mr. Chamberlain. "There was, he said, another thing which he had to say on the subject, and it was this. It was probably in that assembly not altogether an accepted thing that one in his position, however he might wish to deal fairly with his opponents, should speak in a friendly manner of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. But he absolutely refused to believe that Mr. Chamberlain ever was guilty of that of which he had been accussed—of deliberately intending to provoke war. (Cheers.) In connection with the treaty of 1881, Mr. Chamberlain and he were in close consultation continually on that matter, and Mr. Chamberlain and he were practically entirely in agreement on the course which they then took. Mr. Chamberlain had a complete and unusual knowledge of that most difficult question in South Africa. (Hear, hear.) He said more than that He need not in any public assembly hesitate to avow that although he was of opinion that the course which Mr. Gladstone and himself were specially responsible for, was a wise course, notwithstanding that he was well aware that they should be open to most serious attack, who was the man to whom, next to Mr. Gladstone, he was indebted more than anyone else for strenuous and constant support in the House of Commons on that occasion —Mr. Chamberlain.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir John Wolfe Barry, the distinguished engineer of the Tower Bridge and other important works, is now on his way to Egypt whence he will visit India.

The list of foreign attaches who went out in the Bavarian is as follows :—Lieut.-Col. D'Amade, French Attache; Lieut.-Col. Stakovich, Russian Attache; Major Gentilene, Italian Attache; Capt. Baron von Lutwitz, German Attache; Capt. Trimmel, Austrian Attache; and Capt. Slocum, American Attache.

Other passengers by the Bavarian were Col. Brooke and officers, Connaught Rangers; Lieut-Col. Mills and officers, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Major Graham Thomson and officers, 12th Field C., R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Foley, C., R.E., 3rd Division; Capt. Grant, Personal Assistant to the C.R.E., Major Robinson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (joining his Regt.); Capt. Dallas, 16th Lancers, Special Service Officer; Capt. W. R. Birdwood, 11th Bengal Lancers, Special Service Officer; Lieut. Melville, and Dr. Whither R.N., joining R.N. ships at the Cape; Major Townsend and officers, R.A., Medical Corps; Col. Brooke is brother and Capt. Dallas is son-in-law of Brigadier-General Brooke, (the formerly Adjutant-General, Bombay) who was killed at Dev Kojah in the sortie from Kandahar, just before it was relieved by General Roberts.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Sir Richard Moon, the railway magnate; Dr. Moretz Busch, the Boswell of Bismarck; Lady Margaret Howard, sister of the Duke of Norfolk; Sir James Kirkpatrick, Bart.; Mr. Richard Musgrave Harvey, well-known city man; Dr. Reginald Southey; and James Jewitt, the New-Market trainer.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, November 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr L S Carey, B Cov	Lieut J J Land
Mr H B Sc Leger, B	Lieut M E L Bruce
Mr M Young, M Cov	Lieut J S Corlett
Lieut-Col K M Foss	Second Lieut A Mactavish
Lieut-Col J H Jaxon-Jones	Second Lieut W M Macleod
Major W R Little	Sub-Lieut R G Strong, R I M
Capt A F Panet	
Lieut E G Drummond	
Lieut A Sandilands	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E W S Douglas, B, 9 mo, furl	Major W W Batticome, 1 mo
Mr A J Lowman, B, 6 mo M C	Major C E de M Norie, till Jan 22 1900
Mr G Reid, B, 1 mo M C (cancels permission to return)	Capt John Talbot, 51 days
Capt A J Heath, I M S, Bo, 6 mo M C	Capt T Fraser, till Jan 22 1900
Col H C Lamb, till Nov 8, 1900	Capt C T W Forth, 2 mo
Lieut-Col A Adje, 4 days	Capt F J C Humfrey, 3 mo
Lieut-Col H Lawson, 2 mo	Capt F W H Cox, 6 mo
Lieut-Col E Palmer, 6 mo	Lieut W H Simpson, 10 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt F E Bradshaw, B	Mr E A Dennys, M
Mr E H C Walsh, B Cov	Capt W Beal, Bo
Mr E Batchelor, B Cov	Lieut-Col E Ferrard, IMS
Dr A Lingard, B	Capt E Codrington
Mr F R Collins, B	Capt J L Macrae
Mr C H Gordon, B	Capt F W B Gray
Mr A D C Way, B	Lieut J G Jennings
Mr J P Williams, B	Lieut W T C Poole
Mr M Woodhouse, M	Second Lieut A M Moens

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

SEVERE FIGHTING AT MAFEKING.

GALLANT BAYONET CHARGE.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS AT THE CAPE.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR NATAL.

(Compiled from the London papers, Nov. 11th to 17th.)

THE most important news that has come to hand this week in regard to the war in South Africa is the announcement of the arrival of a large number of transports at the Cape. Some of these vessels were intercepted at sea, and were ordered to proceed to Durban, from whence it is intended to despatch a division to the relief of Sir George White at Ladysmith. The latest news from that town is that heavy firing was heard coming from that direction at Pietermaritzburg and Estcourt as late as last Monday.

General Buller, it is announced, has now completed his arrangements for the relief of Ladysmith, and will utilise the remainder of the troops, as they arrive, in accordance with the original plan of campaign. Sir Redvers is not at present at Capetown, but has gone "up country."

On Monday the War Office issued copies of three despatches from Colonel Baden-Powell, carrying on the story of the defence of Mafeking up to the 31st ultimo. There were between Oct. 24 and that date two engagements with the enemy, involving the loss of eleven lives on the British side (including two officers), and fourteen wounded. In the first fight Baden-Powell's men made a successful night attack on the Boers' advanced trenches, and succeeded in getting home with the bayonet. On the 30th the shelling of Mafeking was resumed, and on the following day the enemy made a gallant attempt to assault the town. The attack was repelled, but in this fight Captains Marsham and Pechell lost their lives.

Kimberly has been bombarded by the commando under Cronje, but no material damage has been done.

THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

BOERS WITHIN 1,500 YARDS OF THE BRITISH POSITION.

PRETORIA, November 9.—Reports have been received from the Boer camp at Ladysmith bearing to-day's date. The advices are to the effect that heavy cannonading started at daybreak and that some commandos have arrived within 1,500 yards of the British position. The cannonading has ceased and musketry fire has begun. From Mafeking and Kimberley it is reported that all is quiet.—Reuter.

PIETERMARITZBURG, No. 10, 5.5 p.m.—All is reported quiet at Ladysmith and Estcourt. The allegations of property having been looted by the Boers at Pomeroy have now been confirmed, and it is stated that the Natal Dutch rendered assistance. Natives who have arrived from Dundee testify as to cruel treatment by the Dutch.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

SIX 40-POUNDERS BOMBARD THE TOWN.

NAVAD GUNS SILENT.

ESTCOURT, November 10, 6.30 p.m.—The armoured train has just retuned from another trip up the line. Colenso was reached without the enemy being seen. On the return journey a native runner was picked up at Frere carrying a number of letters. He had been searched for by the Boers, but had somehow managed to elude their vigilance. He stated that Ladysmith was bombarded yesterday by six 40-pounders. One shot struck Illings Store, but very little damage was otherwise done, and there were few casualties. The British big naval guns were still silent. The boy father stated that the Boers intend visiting Colenso to-morrow.—Reuter's Special Service.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 12, 8-25 a.m.—An armoured train only proceeded as far as Frere to-day, and reported that the Boers were much nearer Colenso.

Nov. 13, 12-15 p.m.—Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Ladysmith this morning. Reliable information shows that the Boers are making for the line below Estcourt and above Mooi River.

6-10 p.m.—The Government has received no information of the Boers being near the Mooi River. Firing at Ladysmith ceased at ten o'clock. The Boers have blown up the line south of Colenso.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR ESTCOURT.

ESTCOURT, November 13, 12-35 p.m.—The West Yorkshires have arrived. The men look very fit. The bombardment of Ladysmith continues. Heavy firing was heard early this morning. The armoured train is out on a reconnaissance towards Colenso.—Reuter.

BOERS RAIDING SOUTH OF COLENSO.

ESTCOURT, November 12, 1-55 p.m.—Firing from heavy guns was heard in the direction of Ladysmith early this morning. The armoured train again went out on a reconnaissance to-day, taking a company of the Border Regiment. The trip was quite uneventful. It is stated on good authority that a large party of Boers travelled from Colenso to a place called Chieveley, five miles further south on the railway, and then branched west in the direction of Labuschayne's Farm, and that another party visited Bloy's Farm, south of the Tugela, and wrecked the house.—Reuter's Special Service.

ESTCOURT, November 13.—The Boers have destroyed the railway, though not, it is believed, irreparably, at at point about four miles south of Colenso.—Reuter.

ESTCOURT, November 13, 4-15 p.m.—To-day a party of Boers, some 500 strong, accompanied by a waggon, arrived at Chieveley railway station, which lies about twelve miles north of Estcourt. They succeeded in blowing up the line in two places with dynamite, but retired when a patrol of the King's Royal Rifles Mounted Infantry made its appearance upon the scene.—Laffan.

DUNDEE RE-NAMED BY THE BOERS.

CAPETOWN, November 11.—The "Cape Times" publishes the following telegram from Estcourt of yesterday's date:—

The bombardment of Ladysmith continues daily. The town has not been damaged, while supplies are plentiful and the entrenchments have been strengthened, Dundee has been re-named Meyersdorp, presumably after General Lucas Meyer whose commando suffered so severely in the fight on Dundee Hill. The "Cape Times" also state that according to reports brought by natives to Palapye large numbers of Boers with waggons have left Mafeking and gone to Pretoria.—Reuter.

RUMOURED DEATH OF GENERAL JOUBERT.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

DURBAN, November 12, 3-25 p.m.—A rumour is current here that General Joubert is dead.

7.35 p.m.—The "Times of Natal" publishes a telegram from Lourenco Marques stating that General Joubert was killed in action on Thursday.

November 13.—The report of the death of General Joubert has not yet been confirmed.—Reuter.

ESTCOURT, November 12, 9-30 a.m.—Report received here states that General Piet Joubert has been killed Laffan.

The Central News is officially informed that the War Office has no information whatever tending to confirm the report of General Joubert's death. So far as the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government goes, General Joubert is still directing the enemy's forces around Ladysmith.

A SKIRMISH ON THE ORANGE RIVER.

COLONEL KEITH FALCONER KILLED.

The Secretary of State for War received on Saturday at 12-56 a. m. the following telegram from the General Officer Commanding in South Africa :

CAPETOWN, Nov. 10, 10-20 p. m.—Reconnoitring force from Orange River had skirmish with the enemy to-day about four miles to the east of Belmont.

CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. Keith-Falconer, Northumberland Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant C. C. Wood, North Lancashire Regiment (shot wound in head and chest, dangerous).

Lieutenant F. Bevan, Northumberland Fusiliers (gunshot left thigh, not dangerous).

Lieutenant H. C. Hall, Northumberland Fusiliers (gunshot wound back not dangerous).

Private Beaton, North Lancashire Regiment (gunshot wound right leg, slight.)

Private A. Thompson, North Lancashire Regiment (gunshot wound, slight). This is the only report to hand.

FURTHER DETAILS.

With reference to the fight near Belmont, in the Orange River district, the War Office on Sunday received the following further despatch from Sir F. Forestier-Walker, General commanding the lines of communications at Capetown:—

CAPETOWN, November 12, 12-15 p.m.—Colonel Gough, Orange River, reports reconnaissance 15 miles to a point nine miles west of Belmont, on November 10. Officers' patrol first came on Boer position, a great semi-circular ridge standing out into the plateau. They endeavoured to make Boers develop their strength by demonstrating with two squadrons 9th Lancers and Field Battery on left wing, one and a half companies of Mounted Infantry on right. They kept Artillery on middle of plateau, out of Infantry fire.

The enemy commenced by firing at Cavalry from a gun to the north and, as the Cavalry, in open order, made a circle around them, when the hills seemed full of sharpshooters. The Mounted Infantry endeavoured to outflank enemy's left flank, and to see laager. They came under heavy and unexpected fire from few skirmishers.

Our guns fired several apparently effective shots, to which the enemy's guns did not respond. Having withdrawn wounded, the enemy did not fire on the ambulance. Gough withdrew his force after a demonstration lasting three hours, and returned to camp same afternoon near Orange River. Guns and some few horses brought in by rail. The wounded were sent to Orange River by rail immediately after action. The enemy's strength appeared considerable, and was apparently 700, with one gun, under David Libe and P. Vandermerwe.

BELMONT DESERTED BY THE BOERS.

HOPETOWN, November 10.—A strong force moved out yesterday on a reconnaissance to the north. Colonel Gough himself was in command. The camp was left shortly before five, and the troops advanced very cautiously, a great deal of scouting being done. Finchams Farm was reached by breakfast time, and the men off-saddled for a short rest. There had been no sign of the enemy on the way. At Thomas Farm another halt was made, and the force then marched direct to Belmont, which was found to be deserted except for a few railway officials. The town showed signs of having been recently looted by the enemy. The Boers were found to be in possession of kopjes and a ravine a few miles to the east of Belmont. Captain Lord Compton, 9th Lancers, who was patrolling in this direction was fired on, and rejoined the main body with difficulty. The residents in Belmont stated that the enemy had retired the previous day to Modder River.—Reuter's Special Service.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT MAFEKING.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The following message from General Buller was received at the War Office at one a.m., on Monday :—

CAPETOWN, November 12, 8-45 p.m.—Following message received from Nicholson, Buluwayo, November 5 :—Following message received from Colonel Baden-Powell :—

MAFEKINK October 25,—All well here. Enemy still shelling us. We made a successful night attack on his advanced trenches last night, getting in with the bayonet. Our loss : Six Protectorate Regiment killed; nine wounded, including Captain C. FitzClarence, 3rd Royal Fusiliers, slightly, Lieutenant Swindon.

NAMES OF KILLED.

Corporal Burt, 17th Lancers, Trumpeter Josia Loundy, Charles Mayfield Middelvitch, Thomas Fraser, Alexander Henry Turner, Robert Byvis Macdonald. Enemy's loss unknown, but considerable. Enemy have now vacated Signal Hill, and laagered two miles north-east of town and two miles south-east.

The following telegram from General Sir Redvers Buller, dated Nov. 11, 10-40 p.m., has been received at the War Office :—

Telegram, dated 25th October, from Baden-Powell, begins :—

"Mafeking all well, after two day's shelling and heavy bombardment. To-day enemy made a general attack on three sides, which was repulsed by our Maxim fire. Enemy now drawing off. Our casualties slight. Llewellyn, with several armoured trains, drove off enemy at Crocodile Pools, killing eight. Plumer reported to have had successful engagement near Tuli, 26th October. Enemy renewed attack to-day with ammunition (?) much damaged by rain, and have drawn off without pressing attack."

Hellawell wires, via Kuruman, dated 27th October:—Mafeking safe. Enemy have 94 pounder; doing little damage with it. Report just received that on 26th October Boer commando was at Phakwani, moving south. Natives overheard intention (of making) same march Free State side of frontier to intercept British reinforcement from Orange River Bridge for north. Judge Long sending full particulars concerning Colonists injured in our skirmishes direct to Law Department.

BOER ASSAULT ON THE TOWN.

TWO BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

The following further despatch from General Buller was received at the War Office at 2 o'clock on Monday morning :—

CAPETOWN, November 12, 10-10 p.m.—The following report received from Colonel Baden-Powell :—

MAFEKING, October 30.—All well here. Enemy apparently shy of attacking. Now closing to invest us. They are to-day destroying railway two miles north with dynamite. Shelling continued; doing very little harm. No. 0 Trooper Thomas George Kelly, D Squadron Protectorate Regiment, died of wounds received in action October 26.

MAFEKING, October 31.—Enemy attempted assault to-day on Kannon Kopje, and south-east corner of town. Attacked most gallantly, notwithstanding hot shell fire by British South African Police under Walford.

Enemy lost heavily. Our casualties six killed, five wounded.

KILLED.—Captain Hon. Douglas Henry Marsham, 4th Bedfordshire Regiment, Captain Charles Augustus Kerr Pechell, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Troop Sergeant-Major William H. Connihan, Trooper Arthur John Martyn, Trooper Frank St. Clair Trail Burroughes, Troop Sergeant-Major Hugh Byron Upton.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant E. D. Butler, Corporal M. J. Cook, Corporal F. C. Newton, Trooper C. M. Nicholas, Trooper F. R. Loyd. All of the British South African Police.

Captain the Hon. Douglas Henry Marsham was the third son of the Earl of Romney. He belonged to the 4th Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, and had served for some time in the Bechuanaland Border Police.

THE DEFENCE OF KIMBERLEY.

A SMART ENGAGEMENT.

Sir Redvers Buller telegraphed as follows on Saturday morning to the War Office :—"Kekewich reports on 8th. Bombardment of 7th did no damage. No casualties."

The Secretary of State for War received on Sunday the following telegram from the General Officer Commanding lines of communication, Cape Colony :—

"CAPETOWN, 11th November, 10-40 p.m.—Kekewich reports enemy very active 4th November, principally with object of driving off cattle. Free Staters retired rapidly before Turner without firing.

At 12-30 p.m., Transvaalers advanced on Kenilworth. Major Peakman, with squadron of Kimberley Light Horse, in hiding in bush, gave enemy warm reception. Boers retired firing. Turner reinforced Peakman, and at 12-40 p.m., enemy opened fire with one piece of artillery at nearly 4,000 yards. Two guns Diamond Field Artillery were then sent in support of Turner, but enemy's guns had ceased firing after fifth round. Consequently our guns did not come into action. Enemy's artillery fire did no damage; shooting bad. Our casualties at Kenilworth engagement :—Major Ayliff, Cape Police, wounded in neck, expected to recover. Later in day our picket say Boers carried off six dead from one spot; probably killed by our Maxims. Enemy's total loss probably heavy, cannot yet estimate. About 5-30 p.m., Turner again in contact with new enemy on Schmestdraft road. From Conning tower large number of enemy could be seen about two miles to the north of Kimberley reservoir, and others held walled enclosure on their own right flank. Turner opened with Maxim and two guns. Diamond Field Artillery sent in support. Turner came into action at 5-45 p.m., continued firing until dusk.

Our further casualties here :—Private Lubbet Cape Police, shot through head, died on arrival a hospital; Sergeant Watermage, Kimberley Division Cape Police, wounded, doing well. Unable to state enemy's losses yet; they must have suffered severely, judging from precipitate retreat.

At 6-10 p.m., enemy opened fire with one piece of artillery from Campersdam on Otto's Kopje; latter held by Cape Police; enemy inflicted no damage."

FUTILE BOMBARDMENT OF KIMBERLEY.

ONE COOKING POT DAMAGED.

KIMBERLEY November 7, 2 p.m.—The bombardment has continued briskly all morning. One shell just missed the Dutch Church. There were no casualties. The shells are of very inferior quality and are seemingly fired by amateurs. One was picked up almost intact. It weighs 84 pounds.

November 8, 2-15 p.m.—The Boers ceased shelling the town about seven o'cloak yesterday evening. The bombardment had been sustained practically all day, but there were longish intervals, and only some seventy shells were fired. The majority of the projectiles fell on the debris heaps and open spaces on the outskirts of the town. The range, which was on the average 8,160 yards, being evidently too long for the enemy's guns. In Kimberley itself one cooking pot was injured. The broken pieces were put up for auction, and there was a brisk market for them, choice specimens fetching as much as £2. The Boers are apparently shelling at the extreme range of their guns. Their attempts yesterday were utterly futile. The weather continues splendid.—Reuter's Special Service.

KIMBERLEY, November 7, 8-22 a.m. (by despatch rider to Hopetown, November 10).—The enemy are now throwing shells in to the reservoir works. The weather is very fine.—Reuter.

CAPETOWN, November 11, 12-5 p.m.—Kimberley has been bombarded without damage, but a patrol of five men has been captured by the Boers. Colonel Schiel has complained to General Buller of not being all

ospital: No. 15 Company R.A.M.C., at Cork. The th Hussars move to Aldershot to mobilise; the ber units mobilising as they stand. By including e whole of the 14th, instead of only the usual ivisional squadron, the personnel of the division aches 11,013 officers and men, with 1,363 horses, 18 s, and nine machine guns.

here will be over 11,000 men in the new division South Africa, and when they reach the theatre of ar Sir Redvers Buller will have, including Colonial nd local contingents, more than 120,000 men under s command.

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

THE following telegram from Gen. Sir Redvers uller has been posted at the War Office:—

Cape Town, November 16, 11 p.m.

I have received from Hildyard, Pietermaritzburg, telegram dated 15th November, of which the following is the purport:—

"The officer commanding the troops at Estcourt eports midday, that armoured train left Estcourt his morning, with one company Dublin Fusiliers nd one company Durban Volunteers. North of Frere hey encountered a party of Boers, and began to withdraw. While retiring some trucks were derailed nd the company of Dublin Fusiliers was turned out. They then advanced towards the enemy, while the est of the train appears to have returned without hem to Estcourt."

The Officer Commanding the Troops reports that he as sending mounted troops in order to cover withdrawal, but that about 100 men were then missing.

NATAL.

BOER DEFEAT AT LADYSMITH.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

Estcourt, November 15, 10 a.m.

A native missionary, whose information may be regarded as reliable, reached here yesterday from Ladysmith. He reports that a big fight occurred there last Friday, the 10th inst. The Volunteers, he states, went out early in the morning and drew the enemy out from their positions on to the flat.

The Regular troops, under Sir George White, then advanced, and by a flank movement outmanœuvred the Boers, administering a crushing defeat and inflicting great loss.

Over 200 Kaffirs were employed by the enemy to bury their dead, and two trains, each drawn by two engines carried away the wounded.—Reuter.

Pietermaritzburg, November 11.

It is reported from an excellent source that the Boers attacked Ladysmith on Thursday, and were repulsed with heavy loss.—Exchange Company.

Lorenco Marques, November 16.

News has been received here that on the 14th inst. Ladysmith was very heavily bombarded from dawn until dusk.—Reuter.

Estcourt, November 16.

Our pickets report that at two o'clock this morning there was heavy firing in the direction of Ladysmith, which is taken to indicate that a night attack was being made.—Laffan.

BOER VERSION OF THE LADYSMITH BOMBARDMENT.

Pretoria, November 9.

The following telegram of to-day's date has been received here from Elandslaagte:—

"Ladysmith is now completely encircled by the Boer forces. A second big gun has been successfully placed in position on Bulwana Hill in front of Ladysmith. Firing from the heavy guns commenced early this morning. There have been no casualties among the burghers at present.

"Commandant Botha heliographed from the south of Ladysmith that the British batteries opened a heavy fire from their big guns and continuously dropped shells into the works around Ladysmith. The Pretoria commando was in a tight place, having taken up a position commanded by the British fire. So hot was the fire that the position became untenable. The big gun, however, saved the situation."—Reuter's Special Service.

SMART CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR ESTCOURT

Estcourt, November 15, 9-30 p.m.

Two companies of mounted troops consisting of Imperial Light Horse and the Natal Carbineers, have had an engagement with about 300 of the enemy eight miles from the town. The Boers occupied a strong position on a kopje.

The Carbineers worked round on the right and drove the enemy back. The Imperial Light Horse thereupon opened a brisk fire at medium range killing several Boers. One of the Imperial Horse was wounded.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE DEFENCE OF DURBAN.

Durban, November 10.

The "Gazette Extraordinary" which has been published here, states that Captain Percy Scott, of H. M. S. Terrible, has been appointed commandant of Durban. He will take charge of the defences which have now been completed.—Reuter.

NAVAL GUNNERY FEAT.

Durban, November 10.

The Naval Brigade, under Capt. Scott, to-day performed a remarkable feat, running a 45-pounder (4·7 quick firer) without horses from the top of the Berea to the Umgeni, firing two rounds into the sea, and then returning to their original position. The total distance covered was twelve miles.—Reuter's Special Service.

BOERS NOT SO SANGUINE.

Pietermaritzburg, November 10.

The situation is viewed here calmly, and with confidence. The feeling of alarm has now entirely disappeared. A gentleman who has arrived here from Little Tugela says he was informed by a Boer that the enemy intended to avoid Estcourt and make for Weston, further to the south. The Boer added that Gen. Joubert's forces had suffered heavily, and he did not appear to be so sanguine as he had been that the Boers would take Pietermaritzburg and Durban.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE WRECKED TRAIN.

GALLANT STAND OF THE BRITISH.

Durban, November 15, 5-5 p.m.

Further particulars received as to the wrecking of the armoured train show that our men fought under great disadvantages, being almost entirely exposed to the enemy's fire, yet they showed conspicuous courage. With rifle fire alone they three times beat back the Boers from direct attack, but the enemy's two quick-firing guns, which were well posted on a neighbouring kopje, proved too much for the men to withstand. The fight was made so extremely unequal by the presence of these guns that our men retired, still fighting, failing back as the Boer fire slackened.

All the trucks of the train were left on the line, but the engine and tender, crowded with men, a few of whom are seriously wounded, returned.—Dalzi l.

Durban, November 15, 12-40 p.m.

The news of the destruction of the Estcourt armoured train has caused some consternation here. The crew of the train was partly composed of the "C" Company of the Durban Infantry. They are chiefly tradesmen of the town, and had enrolled themselves as volunteers, the mishap is consequently brought home very closely to the people in the town.—Central News.

Durban, November 16, 2-50 p.m.

The engine of the armoured train, partially wrecked by the enemy, has been brought down to the railway shed here. It is considerably battered and knocked about, numberless bullet marks testifying to the marksmanship of the Boers. It has been taken in hand for replating, and will soon be sent to the front again. Meantime, another complete armoured train was dispatched hence this morning to Estcourt, to take the place of the one disabled. All has been reported quiet at the front this morning.—Central News.

Estcourt, November 16.

The following letter has been forwarded to the General Manager of the Railways by Inspector Campbell, of the Natal Government Railways, writing on behalf of the railway employes who escaped with the armoured train:—

"Sir,—The railway men who accompanied the armoured train this morning, ask me to convey to you their admiration of the coolness and pluck displayed by Mr. Winston Churchill, the war correspondent, who accompanied the train, and to whose efforts, backed up by those of the driver, Wagner, is due the fact that the armoured engine and tender were brought successfully out, after being hampered by the derailed trucks in front, and that it became possible to bring the wounded in here. The whole of our men are loud in their praises of Mr. Churchill, who, I regret to say, has been taken prisoner. I respectfully ask you to convey their admiration to a brave man."

The brave driver, Wagner, is suffering from a scalp wound, caused by the fragment of a shell, but the injury is not serious.—Reuter's Special Service.

The following telegram appears in a Special Edition of the "Manchester Guardian":—

"Estcourt, November 16, 4-30 p.m.—The hospital train has returned to Estcourt. The Boers say that the captive prisoners during the attack on the armoured train are being sent to Pretoria. Our loss amounted to nine wounded and three killed. They will bury the dead. They decline to give any particulars, but refer us to the Pretoria papers."

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 10.

The report that the Boers shot residents of Dundee after the occupation of that place, is declared, on reliable authority, to be absolutely false.—Reuter.

WESTERN FRONTIER.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF KIMBERLEY.

Cape Town, November 11, 9 40 a.m.

The latest news through from Kimberley shows that the Boers continue to bombard the suburbs of the town at long range. The practice is not good, and little damage is being done. The enemy frankly admit that their artillery has not accomplished what they expected of it. Judge Lange, in addressing the jury at the opening of the Criminal Session at Kimberley, referred to the unique experience of trying prisoners amid the booming of the enemy's cannon. The bombardment in no way interfered with the dispensation of justice.—Central News.

Orange River, November 16.

Lieut. G. F. M. Cornwallis-West, of the Scots Guards, has been appointed orderly officer to Gen. Lord Methuen. The regimental dog of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and the Cossack dog of the Remington Guides are to be allowed to accompany the column.—Reuter.

THE RELIEF FORCE.

The Central News special correspondent, who is accompanying the strong column which is pressing northward to the relief of besieged Kimberley, telegraphs important information. The column, which includes the 9th Lancers, the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Munster Fusiliers, and part of the Loyal North Lancashires, was on Friday last within 50 miles of Kimberley, and was in fine form.

This correspondent's dispatch is the first intimation received of the doings of the Kimberley Relief Column since the preliminary concentration commenced at De Aar Junction weeks ago.

CAPE COLONY.

Cape Town, November 11.

President Steyn has proclaimed the annexation of the colony north of the Orange River, with the evident object of removing scruples of Colonists desiring to join the Free State's forces. Sir Alfred Milner has repudiated the claim and warned Colonists that they would be guilty of high treason if they obeyed the proclamation. Lord Methuen has gone to the front.—Exchange Company.

NEWS FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

THE RAND MINES.

Pretoria, November 9.

The searching of mines on the Rand still continues. Nothing particularly startling has been discovered with the exception of a case of interesting documents, which was found down a shaft. Many of the papers relate to the reform conspiracy at the time of the Raid.

November 14.

The Minister of Mines has made the following interim announcement of the gold output for October:—Sheba, 2,060 ounces; Wemmer, 6,525 ounces; Village Main Reef, 6,619 ounces; Johannesburg, 1,364 ounces; Ferreis (partial), 3,338 ounces. Some of the companies did not work the full month.—Reuter.

MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

Halifax, November 16.

The 1st Leinster Regiment, which is under orders to leave for Bermuda next week, was inspected today by Lieut.-Gen. Lord William Seymour. He informed them that the future movements of the battalion were uncertain. It was possible, the General added, that the Worcestershire Regiment might go from Bermuda to the Cape, or the 2nd Leinsters might be sent there from Barbadoes. A draft would be sent from Halifax later to bring up the strength of the 2nd Leinsters. The officers commanding the Canadian Militia might then be asked if they could contribute men for temporary service in the battalion here pending the arrival of drafts.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Paris, November 17.

The "Figaro" expresses the hope that the French Government will no longer delay in instructing M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, to make representations to the British Government regarding the inviolability of the correspondence of neutral States with their respective representatives in South Africa. The journal adds: "We must also hope that M. Cambon will be instructed to ask for the apology due to the French Government for the free and easy manner in which the commander of a British cruiser has acted towards the French flag."

The "Echo de Paris" learns from St. Petersburg that in Russian official circles the interference of Great Britain in the relations of foreign diplomatic agents with their respective Governments is regarded as a flagrant violation of international law. The message adds that Count Muravieff is disposed to take the most vigorous diplomatic action against Great Britain, and will be supported by other neutral states. M. Delcasse reserves his co-operation until the intervention of Europe has become an accomplished fact.—Reuter.

A DIGNIFIED PROTEST.

Paris, November 17.

Writing in his customary vigorous style, M. Urban Gohier, in the "Aurore," warmly protests against the outcry against the British. After recalling all that they did for France in 1870, he says that in any case France, who has allowed so many abominations to be perpetrated under her flag in Indo-China, in Madagascar, and in the Soudan, has no right to cry out against any other nation. "If we have any complaint to make against the British, why do we not tackle them ourselves? We bowed the head and took for them as the time of Fashoda, in spite of our admirable fleet and invincible admirals and the money we have spent upon them. But we think it more prudent to cry to the little Transvaal, 'Bravo, Boers! Go for them! Please revenge us.' To those," he adds, "who have any idea of what is due to the country's dignity there is enough in all this to make one die from very shame."—Dalziel.

FEEDING THE TRANSVAAL REFUGEES.

GOOD WORK AT NORVAL'S PONT.

The Executive Committee of the Uitlander Distress Fund have sent to the "Cape Argus," a report from their Refuge Reception Committee on the work done by their representatives in relieving the destitute who were stranded at Norval's Pont. The gentlemen who carried on this noble work were the Rev. E. Bottrill and Mr. C. W. Harrison, and their report clearly shows the wisdom of sending representatives to Norval's Pont to succour and help the refugees from the Transvaal. The report of the gentlemen named, which deals with work done in October, is as follows: "Events have proved the wisdom of sending representatives to Norval's Pont to succour and help refugees from the Transvaal. Arrived there on the 9th instant, having arranged provisional shelter for 2,000 people, and off-loaded stores, we waited patiently until the 15th inst. Throughout the preceding week the bulk of passengers were in little or no need of assistance. Sunday morning's train, however, brought 30 destitute people. The decision of the railway authorities to grant free tickets upon recommendation of the Committee was now taken advantage of and during the three days from the 15th to the 18th, about 600 such free passages were recommended and granted, until the crush became so great that time did not suffice for ascertaining the number, condition or destination of the hundreds of ticketless passengers passed on in the final rush. It may be noted that 300 destitute folk passed through from Pretoria alone. Our work really began on Sunday night. The train having in sight at 10 p.m., and it was soon apparent to officials that something was wrong. Soon a message was sent over that the rails had been lifted at Norval's Farm, 11-2 miles from the bridge, and that passengers were to alight there. At once the stationmaster wired to Naauwpoort for a special train, whilst all available trucks were sent for the conveyance of the passengers over the bridge. The first batch were landed at Norval's Pont at 12 p.m., and from that hour until 2 p.m., on Monday we were unintermittently busy. The large dining room was turned into a temporary dormitory, 60 women and children were fed, and slept upon the floor until the first train at 5 a.m. took part of the refugees on to Naauwpoot. Many painful scenes were witnessed during this night. In the waiting-room was a boy in a dying condition, whilst several ladies fainted. Care was taken to see that all women and children were supplied with necessaries for the journey. Monday night's train brought a load up respectable people who had provided themselves with food for the journey, but who had left it with their luggage on the Orange Free State side of the river. These were provided with milk for their children and coffee and food for themselves. Tuesday's train brought the really destitute, the bulk of which were men, who literally fought for food. As far as we could judge, all the needy were supplied, a work which kept us busy until 2-30 on Wednesday morning, at which hour the last train with station officials on board left. One hour afterwards, the line was broken up. A moderate estimate places the number relieved at about 5,000 persons. The amount of food distributed totalled 2,000lbs. of biscuits, 1,080 tins of sardines, 370lbs. of corned beef, 310lbs. cheese. Whilst in some cases hospitality was dubtless imposed upon, we have no hesitation in saying the majority relieved were in need of help, and whilst some few were exacting and unreasonable, the expressions of gratitude were numerous and genuine. In conclusion, we would like to say an appreciative word of the railway staff at Norval's Pont. The cost of this work of feeding 5,000 people averages out as follows:—

Cost of provisions	£88	13	1	4.25d. per head.
Cost of administration ..	31	4	1	1.50d. per head.

AN AMBULANCE FOR THE BOERS.

The "British Medical Journal" says:—Sir James Sivewright, K.C.M.G., who was Commissioner of Police Works in Cape Colony until last year, has been successful in organizing an ambulance party to go to Pretoria to assist in treating the Boer wounded. He defrays the whole cost of the equipment.

The Medical Corps sailed in the steamship Moravian (of the Aberdeen Line) from the Royal Albert Dock on Wednesday. They will immediately on arrival, report themselves to the Senior Officer Commanding in Cape Town, and make their way to the Boer lines by whatever route he may direct. The idea originated with the members of the South African Students' Union in Edinburgh, of which Sir James Sivewright has been for the last five years the president, having succeeded Mr. Rhodes, who in turn was the successor of President Kruger, to that Office. When the news of the earlier engagements reached England, with the long lists of wounded and prisoners, many of the students expressed a strong desire to return to South Africa for service in the field, and, knowing how wholly inadequate the Boer medical organization must be to cope with the increasing work thrown on its hands, they requested their president to ascertain whether the War Office would raise any objection to their going to the Transvaal as a medical corps pure and simple in order to aid in alleviating the misery and suffering which were inevitable. The War Office at once gave its consent, and, on the distinct understanding that every man engaged would give his services and deal with the cases that came before him irrespective of creed, colour, or nationality, the corps has been organised, equipped, and despatched.

THE THREATENED EXECUTION OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

Cape Town, Nov. 10.

The Government of Natal wires to Sir Redvers Buller saying that Mr. Reitz has stated that the alleged spy, Nathan Marks, said to be imprisoned by the British, is merely an illicit gold detective, and that if sentence of death is passed upon him the Transvaal Government will execute six (six) British Officers in place thereof. General Buller replies, that he knows nothing of Mark's case, and that the Transvaal should be advised to withdraw the detectives when war was declared.

The publication of this message has roused feelings of horror here. The prevailing opinion is that the Transvaal executive should be tried for murder if such things occur.—"The Times."

CRONJE'S VIEWS ON THE RULES OF WAR.

THE "Times" printed on Wednesday an interesting telegram from its correspondent in Mafeking, dated October 31st. The correspondent states that the Boers were destroying the railway line to the North, and that the town was shelled throughout the day, and adds, "two mules were injured." There is, however, not a word of the gallant assault on the town reported by Colonel Baden-Powell to have taken place on the same day, and in which Captains Marsham and Pechell, together with four troopers, lost their lives. It is possible that the correspondent's telegram should be dated October 30th. The same remark applies to the short telegram to the "Daily Mail" given below. That these telegrams are a day in advance is obvious when the text of Colonel Baden-Powell's message of October 30 is considered. That message contained the same information as given by the "Times" correspondent—namely, the destruction of the railway line by the Boers, and the ineffective shelling of the town.

The *Times* correspondent gives what Colonel Baden-Powell in his brief official despatches omitted, an instructive parley between the British Commandant and Commandant Cronje respecting the usages of war—a subject, considering Cronje's treachery to the garrison of Potchefstroom in 1881, the Boer leader might have had some hesitation in raising. Commandant Cronje, it appears, sent in to Mafeking an envoy with a flag of truce. This envoy (who is thought to have been sent merely to spy out the land) stated that Commandant Cronje does not consider that the Geneva Convention authorises the Red Cross flag to fly from several buildings at once in a town. He thinks dynamite mines opposed to the rules of war, and also thinks it unlawful to employ natives against whites in war.

Colonel Baden-Powell had no difficulty in answering the Boer complaints. He replied (says the "Times" correspondent) that the Geneva Convention made no stipulation as to the number of Red Cross flags permissible. It was only necessary for the enemy to respect the hospital, the convent, and the women's laager, all of which were beyond the limits of the town. Colonel Powell also pointed out that mines were recognised adjuncts of civilised warfare, and reminded Commandant Cronje that Pretoria possessed an extensive system of defence in which mines were used. Further, he said, that the Boers had commenced attacking the natives, who only defended their lives and property.

Despite three warnings from Colonel Baden-Powell the Boers (adds the correspondent) continued deliberately to shell the hospital and the women's laager. Mafeking (he says) is certain to make a definite and successful stand until the end of the campaign.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

MR. MARCONI arrived on Wednesday at Southampton from New York by the American Line steamship St. Paul. His visit to America had been primarily undertaken with the object of using his system of wireless telegraphy in reporting the races for the America Cup, for which purpose he had entered into a contract with the proprietors of the *New York Herald*. In this undertaking he was completely successful, and during the prevalence of fog the *Herald* enjoyed advantages over all its contemporaries, regularly reporting the progress of the races when the respective positions of the yachts could not be seen with glasses by the reporters of the other papers. The American authorities congratulated Mr. Marconi on the great value of his invention, and intimated that they would enter into an arrangement with him for the introduction of the system in the United States navy. It is proposed in the first place to establish it between Key West and Cuba, and other installations will follow.

A further interesting exhibition—and one that is unique in the history of Atlantic travelling—was given on the St. Paul as the vessel approached England on Wednesday. Installations of wireless telegraphy exist at Alum Bay and Poole, and from a wire carried up the mainmast Mr. Marconi established communication, and published the "Transatlantic Times," which was printed by the ship's compositor, and sold at a dollar per copy, the proceeds being devoted to the Seamen's Fund. The little print contained the following record:—

"Through the courtesy of Mr. G. Marconi, the passengers on board the St. Paul are accorded a rare privilege—that of receiving news several hours before landing. Mr. Marconi and his assistants have arranged for work the apparatus used in reporting the yacht race in New York and are now receiving despatches from their station at the Needles. War news from South Africa and home messages from London and Paris are being received. The most important despatches are published on the opposite page. As all know, this is the first time that such a venture as this has been undertaken. A newspaper published at sea with wireless telegraph messages received and printed on a ship going 20 knots an hour!

"Bulletins:—1-50 p.m. .—. First signal received, 63 miles from Needles. 2-40.—What ship you, St. Paul? 250 miles from Needles. 2-50.—Hurrah Wilcox! Home! Where are you? 3-30.—40 miles to Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking holding out well. No big battle. 15,000 men recently landed. 3 40.—At Ladysmith no more killed. Bombardmen at Kimberley effected the destruction of one tin pot. It was auctioned for £200. It is felt that period of anxiety and strain is over, and that our turn has come. 4-0.—Sorry to say the U.S.A. cruiser Charleston is lost. All hands saved."

In addition to the messages above-mentioned, passengers availed themselves of the instruments to send greetings to friends in England and America, and when the St. Paul was 40 miles from shore in one case arrangements were completed by a passenger for a supper party in town that night after the arrival of the American Line express at Waterloo.

At the request of the War Office, six of Mr. Marconi's assistants have started for Cape Town, whence they will go to Durban to assist Sir Redvers Buller. They carry with them several sets of instruments, which will be used between ships and landing parties at Durban, and also in establishing communication across tracts of country where it would not be possible or prudent to carry ordinary telegraph wires. This plant is very similar to that tested with such satisfactory results during the last naval manœuvres. With reference to the reported seizure at Cape Town of a wireless Telegraphic plant, said to have been consigned to a firm at Delagoa Bay for use by the Boers, he wishes it to be distinctly understood that his plant has not been supplied, either directly or indirectly, to the Transvaal Government.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

In the Association League Championship on Nov. 11 the results were:—Aston Villa drew with Wolverhampton Wanderers (no score), at Birmingham; Sheffield United drew Burney (no score), at Sheffield; Newcastle United drew with Liverpool (one all), at Newcastle; Notts Forest beat Notts County (2—1), at Nottingham West Bromwich Albion beat Everton (3—1), at Everton; Sunderland beat Blackburn Rovers (2—1), at Blackburn; Derby County beat Stoke (2—0), at Derby Bury beat Glossop (2—1), at Bury; and Manchester City beat Preston (3—1), at Manchester.

A REUTER telegram from Cherbourg states that a boat containing two men was cast on the rocks at Siouville on Monday. The occupants of the boat were drowned in spite of the heroic efforts of the Dielette lifeboat to rescue them. The identity of the men was not known, but the boat had on her stern the inscription "s.s. Mary Toovey, Newcastle."

THE BASUTO NIGHTMARE.

A NEW VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

(BY A SOUTH AFRICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

I OUGHT perhaps to begin this article by explaining how far I am qualified to express an opinion as to the position that the Basuto nation occupies in the present military and political situation in South Africa. I first proceeded to that quarter of the Dark Continent so far back as 1878, when I served throughout the operations of that year in the north-eastern corner of the then English Colony of the Transvaal, against Sekukuni. In this indecisive campaign I had with me as groom and servant two very worthy fellows—Basutos who, as mere boys, had fought ten years before under the black Napoleon of their nation, the great chief Moshesh, against the commandos of the Orange Free State. One of my retainers afterwards participated in the Zulu War as a trooper of Cochrane's Basuto Scouts, and through him I became somewhat intimate with four of his minor chieftains who were serving in Cochrane's Corps as non-commissioned officers. During the advance upon Ulundi I was enabled, by grace of one of these sergeants, to acquire a smattering of Sesuto, the Basuto dialect, and had my curiosity regarding their country so far whetted as to excite a lively desire to visit the Switzerland of Austral Africa. This I did subsequent to the conclusion of the Zulu War, and after spending (for me) an ever memorable and altogether delightful three weeks in the most bracing climate to be found anywhere throughout the whole of that vast continent, I found myself at Capetown. While awaiting there the arrival of the homeward-bound Corrie liner Dunrobin Castle, I did myself the honour of calling upon the Cape Premier, Mr. (now Sir Gordon) Sprigg, whose acquaintance I had made in the previous year, when he was Colonial Secretary of the "Old Colony." To him, as well as other Ministers of the then Government, I conceived it my duty to express my firm conviction, from what I had seen and heard in Basutoland, that if the recently passed Disarmament Act was enforced, a serious and prolonged war would be the certain result. I am free to confess that I was regarded as an uninformed alarmist, whose views were strangely at variance with information supplied officially to the Government.

In 1880, however, the disastrous campaign, distinguished in South African history as the "Gun War," brought to view a strong military power which had grown up almost unheeded under the eyes of the Cape Administration, and which for ten years previously had been supposed by nearly everyone to be a peaceful tribe intent only on adopting European civilisation. I had in the meantime proceeded to England; but on the outbreak of the Basuto rebellion, acting upon a communication of a not unflattering nature made to me by Captain (afterwards Sir Charles, late Agent-General for the Cape) Mills, I returned to South Africa and enjoyed such an experience of mountain warfare as leaves in the participant scant desire for a repetition of that particular type of campaigning.

Our occupation of the enemy's country during that ill-starred war was three fortified camps, together with the ground on which our columns actually encamped from day to day as we slowly dragged our way between these posts, advanced as they were scarce a dozen miles across the Basuto frontier. Not that we were devoid of good and tried leaders. The recently appointed Quartermaster-General of the Army, Sir George Mansfield Clarke, and General Gordon—he of Khartoum—were at various periods Commandants-in-Chief, while as a worthy lieutenant of either "Fighting Fred" Carington covered himself with distinction. But good, able general officers alone could not overcome what was implied in the fact that man for man this interesting tribe of the great African Bantu family were better armed, better equipped, better horsed, and even better fed than our heterogeneous army of Colonial irregulars. Fourteen years had rolled over since the dark days of the "Gun War," and I once more was breathing the marvellously dry and exhilerating air of the unconquered land of Moshesh. It so happened that I had in 1883 met on the Gold Coast a Mr. Lagden, who had come out to West Africa to botanise in the huge forest that stretches from the deadly littoral up to Kumassi. Some trifling services that I then had been enabled, as a local district Commissioner, to render him in the matter of procuring carriers, were most amply requited when, on the occasion of my last visit to Basutoland, I found Sir Godfrey Lagden installed at its capital (Maseru) as Resident Commissioner, the official title of the Administrator of that territory. I think it may be accepted that under such auspices I had no ordinary opportunity of forming an opinion as to the general progress of affairs, native and otherwise, in the land of which I now write. Since then I have paid but one flying visit to Capetown, when I had, owing to my old interest in the country, many conversations on that especial subject with members of the Cape Cabinet and Parliament; and during the last few months I have had several letters from valued correspondents in Basutoland. Finally, as late as last Saturday, an official of one of the South African Colonies, who was last August in the territory under consideration, gave me the advantage of his views as to how certain aspects of the present crisis are regarded there.

I have thought it expedient to mention these personal details for two reasons; first, in order to prove that I am well acquainted with the subject, and secondly, in order to show that I am entirely free from prejudice against that fine race of African hillmen whom I have both lived with as friends and fought with as enemies. When I describe the Basuto question under present circumstances as a war table nightmare, I in nowise desire to indulge in tawdry sensationalism, but merely to use the one word which to my mind applies most closely to a situation which is passing hard to understand here at home in England.

That uncertain quantity, the Cape Dutch, are as yet sullenly passive, while their kinsmen are locked in strenuous grip with an utterly unexpected host of "Redbeasts." Every Boer greybeard who can ram foot into stirrup-iron, every lanky boy of fourteen up who can lift a Mauser to his shoulder is at the front, and *vrows, kinder*, and flocks in the allied Republics are more than ever before in the bloodstained story of South Africa at the complete mercy of native avarice and revenge. The Basutos, the one armed tribe that remains in the sub-continent, once "up," no human consideration would restrain the Cape Dutch burghers from pouring across the Vaal and Orange River to succour all that their cousins of the Transvaal and Free State hold dearest. And with our Cape Dutch arrayed against us a situation would present itself somewhat approximating to the state of affairs that we might have been called upon to face in 1857, had the armies of the Bombay and Madras Presidency thrown their weight into the scale of revolt with the Sepoys of Bengal, Oude, and those of the Gwalior contingent. Had such been the case our great Eastern Dependency would, save the principal seaboard cities, have passed temporarily out of our possession, with such a loss to our prestige throughout Europe as would have shocked the British Empire to its base. And yet France was then bound to us by treaty as an ally, and had fought before and after the Indian Mutiny by our side. Since then many things have happened. I have recently been in Paris, and have due reason to know that the word Fashoda represents the spirit of *la revanche* more than did Sedan in the seventies.

The English people have been lately told in the reviews and magazines that no shadow of doubt could be felt as to the good disposition with which the Basutos regard us. But I flatly refuse to accept this optimistic view. On the contrary I have to admit that I regard a very large and not unimportant section of that tribe as anything but loyal to British South African interests. One reason is that our policy with them has been, in homely language, a zig-zag one. We have neither fulfilled our promises to the letter carried into effect our threats. The results of the "Gun War" of 1880-81 may be summed up in a few words: loss of white prestige, a Colonial debt of four millions, and the alienation of a great tribe. The Colony had gained nothing and lost much by its futile effort to disarm the Basutos. Nay, more, the sudden change of front after the disastrous campaign, issuing in the virtual surrender to the rebels of all that they fought for (for they were allowed to retain their Martini-Henry rifles), struck a direct blow at the confidence of those of the nation who had fought on our side against their own compatriots. These last had incurred all kinds of obloquy and had shed their blood, had lost their cherished herds—in fact, everything they possessed on behalf of a Government which suddenly abandoned them in the hour of their greatest need. The bitter and deep feeling that then rankled in the breasts of those faithful allies of England still does so in their descendants, the new generation of to-day. And the patooing up of a peace had an equally injurious moral effect upon the rebels. The Kaffir has a keen sense of justice, and a thorough appreciation of strength of purpose. You may govern him with the tightest of reins if you will, and though in that case he can hardly be expected to like you, he will nevertheless respect you as far as he sees and knows that your rule is just and consistent.

Moral rectitude in the white man is everything with him, but scoldings and threats are only regarded as signs of weakness, and a promise unfulfilled or evaded destroys in his breast all respect for the maker of it. The sudden reversal of policy on the part of the authorities after the war, the determination to meet the rebels more than half way—indeed, even to treat them as oppressed and injured patriots suffering for their fatherland and rights—did not commend itself to either party among the Basutos. The men who with their Martini-Henrys had decimated our Snider-armed Colonial levies, regarded it with ill-disguised contempt; while the loyalists knew that it meant for them social ostracism and material loss, for which, shameful to relate, they have not even up to this day received compensation.

Said one of their influential chiefs to me in 1895: "We know our power, and your country will perchance know it when the English again fight the Dutch." And this feeling, though well concealed before officials, is deeply seated in the nation. The Basutos are by no means illiterate semi-savages. Many are earnest students of the European and Colonial Press; and full well not a few of their leaders understand and appreciate what a desperate quandary for a time (to say the least of it), during the progress of a great Anglo-Boer struggle should we be placed in by a Basuto incursion in force into the Free State Republic.

They are quite politicians enough to comprehend that such an intrusion would inevitably precipitate the much-dreaded rising of our Dutch fellow subjects in the Cape Colony, and perhaps even in Natal. The Basuto, who is the diplomatist of the great Bantu family, has an immense partiality for slaying two birds with one stone. A raid across the Caledon River would be just as agreeable a mode of paying off old scores with his Dutch neighbours as it would be of raising a very pretty complication for his English masters.

And there is a foreign missionary element in his country that, as in Uganda a few years past, is ever ready to promote a political propaganda which is not always favourable to the best interests of "perfidious" Albion. But the last is a delicate aspect of the Basuto position which I refrain from alluding to except *en passant*. These hillmen of South Africa are all light cavalry, well mounted on tough wiry ponies which will go anywhere, their riders never thinking of dismounting even in the steepest and most breakneck bridle paths and mountain passes. Every one of some twenty thousand of them are now armed with Lee-Metfords (the elite of them have discarded the Martni-Henry), and I much fear me that before Sir Reivers Buller takes up his temporary quarters in Pretoria not one, but many thousands of them, will be seen scampering on their clever little mounts over the monotonous flats of the Orange River Republic.—*St. James's Budget.*

THE SAMOAN CONVENTION.

A LESSON TO ANGLOPHOBES.

THERE is great depression in Boer circles in Paris and other centres. Immediately following the official denial of the statement that Germany would take part in a coalition of the Continental Powers against England on behalf of the Boers comes the news from Berlin of the conclusion of a new treaty between England and Germany (the United States being an assenting party) respecting Samoa. This convention, made public a few days prior to the visit of the Emperor William to Windsor, will ensure for His Majesty a more hearty reception by the British public than would otherwise have been the case. The English people have already forgiven the Emperor for sending his too-famous telegram to Mr. Kruger, and he would in any case have been cordially welcomed to our shores. The knowledge, however, that in making this new treaty Germany has shown an honest desire to obtain a friendly and honourable ending to a state of things which was discreditable to all three nations responsible for the good government of Samoa, will greatly add to the warmth of our greeting to His Majesty. We are prepared, if need be, to face the hostility of Europe, but would certainly prefer the friendship to the dislike of the Teuton. Moreover, we are glad too see that friendship exhibited not only to England, but to the great Anglo-Saxon Republic across the Atlantic. The fact that Great Britain, Germany, and the United States are on terms of cordiality is efficient to give pause to the most rabid of Anglophobes. The truth is that France all along stood alone in her wish to strike a blow at England, but it will be none the less galling to the Chauvinists to find their "splendid isolation" so perfectly displayed.

If we turn from considering the European situation to examine the Samoan treaty itself, we find that its provisions are such as should satisfy all parties in England. We give up our claims to Samoa, which is to be divided between Germany and the United States—Germany getting the lion's share. It was inevitable after the report of the International Commission that the scandalous state of affairs hitherto existing in Samoa should cease. That the nation which was, as far as the local circumstances were concerned, chiefly in the wrong should in the end obtain possession of the islands, is not in the nature of poetical justice, but it must be very soothing to Teutonic nerves, and in view of the substantial concessions made to England elsewhere need not cause us any concern. Not only does Germany formally renounce any title to Tonga and Savage Island (no great renunciation seeing that England was in practical possession), but she cedes to us two large islands in the Solomon group which will greatly add to the amenities of British New Guinea, and form, no doubt, part of the gift which England is going to make to federated Australia. Except for New Caledonia, all the small islands adjacent to the coast of Australia will now be British, a consummation devoutly desired by all the Colonists.

If these concessions stood alone the advantage would be somewhat on the side of Germany, but an arrangement has also been arrived at as the result of which the so-called "neutral zone" in the hinterland of the Gold Coast Colony and German Togoland will disappear, the country being partitioned between the two Powers. In this partition Germany yields everything that Great Britain has required. Not only do we get the important town of Salaga, which, we believe, was recently occupied by German troops, but the extensive districts of Gambaga and Mamprussi, further inland, are also acknowledged to be British. This division gives symmetry and completeness to our Gold Coast Colony, which, more fortunate than the Gambia and Sierra Leone, has succeeded in getting sufficient elbow-room. There is already a sort of rough Customs union between Togoland and the Gold Coast, and, with all cause for dispute as to boundaries removed, both Colonies should reap increased prosperity. On the opposite side of the African Continent another understanding has been come to which is of equal, if not greater, importance. Our position in Zanzibar, though not so anomalous as our position in Egypt, is yet hampered by the fact that several of the European Powers have extra-territorial rights, dating from the ante-Protectorate days. To none of these Powers, except Germany, are these rights of any great value, but to Germany they have proved very useful. The mainland opposite Zanzibar is German territory; German trade in Zanzibar is very extensive, and in many ways the Zanzibaris hostile to the British connection have been led to look to Germany for protection. The Arabs do not forget that when Said Khaled seized the Palace in August, 1896, and was shelled out by the British warships in the harbour, he fled to the German Consulate, where he was immediately received, being subsequently removed to the mainland in a German warship. Events like these fix themselves in the Oriental mind, and no doubt gave rise to the stories current in Zanzibar some months ago that Germany was to become mistress of the island. All that is at an end now, for the German Colonial Council has expressed its willingness to at once give up its extra-territorial rights, so that Zanzibar may become more fully British.

This friendliness of Germany to England in Africa has special significance at the present juncture when we are engaged in a serious war with a race of men of the same original stock as the Teuton. It is a public notice to all whom it may concern that the Transvaal question will not be raised at Berlin. When, moreover, it is remembered that there has been in existence for over a year another and secret African agreement between Great Britain and Germany, the strength of our position will be better understood. Mr. Balfour stated during the late brief session of Parliament that we were not negotiating with Portugal for the cession of Delagoa Bay. An official statement of that kind could be easily made by the Minister who concluded the secret agreement just mentioned, and who is therefore absolutely aware that by double bonds the eventual possession of Delagoa Bay has been assured to England. Of all the nonsense recently written, the proposition made in some of the French papers that Delagoa Bay should be neutralised, was the most nonsensical. In face of the Anglo-German Treaty would M. Delcasse or any other statesman care to make such a proposal to Berlin or even St. Petersburg?

ENGLAND'S LATEST GUN.

IN accordance with the recommendation of Parliament, the British Navy is being strengthend by the addition of a remarkable new gun. It is known as the 12-in. steel and wire gun, and is not only the best weapon which the Royal Navy has ever had, but is far superior to any gun possessed by a foreign navy. It weighs 50 tons, is 41ft. long, and has a muzzle velocity of 2,367ft. per second. The projectile weighs 850lb., the bursting charge being 83lb., and the firing charge 167 1-2lb. of cordite. The Admiralty has ordered 450, at a

AMERICAN LINER ON FIRE.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE CHANNEL.

The Hamburg-American liner Patria, from New York to Hamburg, with one hundred and fifty passengers and a crew of over one hundred, was sighted entering the North Sea on Wednesday by the Russian steamer Ceres in a position about twelve miles from the North Lighouse. The Patria was showing signals of distress, and the Ceres, proceeding to her at full speed, discovered that she was on fire. The captain of the Patria made urgent request that all her passengers should be taken off, and this was done. The Ceres at once shaped a course for Dover, which was reached shortly before midnight, and the passengers, some of whom were merely wrapped in blankets, were landed and cared for. The rescued included twenty-four ladies, twenty children, and six babies in arms.

From particulars ascertained in interviews with the passengers landed, it appears that the Patria left New York on November 4 with about one hundred and fifty passengers and a crew of one hundred and eighteen. All went well until they had passed the English Channel. About six o'clock yesterday morning all were aroused and ordered on deck to find the ship on fire, the flames already ascending to a considerable height. The crew working as though they were at drill, devoted themselves to securing the safety of the passengers, whose effects had to be left below, and were finally destroyed. All the passengers on board were got into the ship's boats and two fishing boats believed to be from Yarmouth, which had been attracted by the sight of the burning ship. The Ceres then came up, and volunteered to take off the captain and crew, who, however, elected to remain on their ship in spite of the eminent risk attaching to their choice. The captain of the Patria hoped to be able to put his steamer ashore at some point of the coast where she might afterwards be saved. Another steamer was seen to be standing by the Patria as the Ceres left her.

A telegram from Lloyd's signal station at Beachy Head, dated 9-13 a.m. yesterday, states :—The steamer Abertay, Leith for Sharpness, passed west and signalled that she spoke the German steamer Patria, New York for Hamburg, on fire, sixty-five miles from Hamburg, towed by company's steamer. When last seen she was in flames. Remained by the ship five hours. The vessel does not require further assistance.

A Reuter telegram from Hamburg says :—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company announce that the crew of their steamer Patria, which caught fire in the Channel on Wednesday, are on board the same company's steamship Athesia, which is towing the Patria, and trying to take her to the Elbe.

A Central News despatch from New York says :—The agents of the Humburg-American Line at New York state that the value of the cargo on board the Patria is about a million dollars.

PASSENGERS' EXPERIENCE.

The Dover correspondent of the Press Association says :—There seems to be a general complaint on the part of passengers on board that they were kept in ignorance of the outbreak of fire for something like five hours, the result of which means that all the passengers' luggage will be lost. If earlier information had been given they say the baggage could have been brought on deck, and in all probability a great portion of it would have been transferred to the Ceres. One instance of the coolness maintained on board was that a German lady who has been studying art in New York calmly sat when the fire was at its height and sketched the ship and the captain on the bridge. When it was made known to the passengers that a fire had broken out, the lady referred to rushed into her cabin, and, wrapping a towel about her head, managed to save some of her belongings, but when she came on deck the smoke was so dense that it was with difficulty she could find her way to the gangway to be assisted into the boat. She has lost the whole of the pictures which she has been at work upon during her stay in America.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF DECEMBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere and the fall has been brisk to rapid in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Deesa, Bhavnagar Para, Neemach, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Malegaon and Ahmednagar. The distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light.

There are no important changes to note in either the day or night temperature. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Surat and the lowest 46° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin (1·70"), 0·72 cents at Colombo, 0·41 at Trichinopoly, 0·31 at Negapatam, 0·13 at Coimbatore and 0·10 at Bangalore.

The weather conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Dec. 2.

Saturday : Pressure has been steady over the south of the Peninsula but has fallen elsewhere, the fall being brisk to rapid inNorth-West India. Conditionsjare very feebly unsettled inKashmir where very light falls of snow and rain have been received. Showers have continued in Ceylon and South India. Cochin and Tinnevelly report falls of two inches. Colombo, and Wellington one inch, and TrincomaleeTrichinoly and Negapatam half an inch. Mean temperatures continue below normal in Burma and South India and largely above normal in Baluchistan, North-West India and Berar, when excess averages from five to ten degrees. Showers will probably continue in South India and Ceylon during next 24 hours.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 4.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.

44-97—Wadia and G—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee—Magaulal and Co—Part heard.

22-133-97—In person—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee and another—Magaulal and Co—Part heard.

For Dismissal Under Rule 42.

62-99—Wadia and G—Gokuldas Bhamoo and others vs Cursondas Nathoo.

68-99—In person—Clive Durant vs Jijeebhai Framjee Petit and others—Craigie L and O.

Commercial Causes.

575-99—Manshukial D and J—The Soondardas Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld vs Manockshaw Furdunjee Shroff.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayak and others vs Laxuman Govind—King and Cama.

198-99—Crawford B and Co—Shapurjee Butlerjee and others vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Vydina—Ardeshir H and D.

Testamentary Suits.

17-99—Khunderao and S—Bapoojee Morarjee and others vs Angoobai—Shamrao P.

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Keserbai Alias Sacurbai vs Dewjee Morarjee—Thakurdas D G and H.

18-99—Wadia and G—Ebrahim Luljee and others vs Mahomed Ebrahim—In person.

11-99—Pestonjee R and K—Hemraj Ramji vs Bai Dewkavahu—Thakurdas D and C.

Long Causes.

384-98—Little and Co—Sakerbai and another vs Vullubdas Jamnadas and others—Mansukial D and J.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fakrooddi Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Miya Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.

235-98—Manshukial D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

215-98—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another—Nanu and H, Bhaishanker and K.

443-84—Wadia and G—Purshotam Shewejee vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotam Shewjee—Wadia and G.

75-93—Mansukial D and J—Bai Dahi Alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and R and Little and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

627-99—Dayhiary and F—Damodhar Ganesh Parker vs Vitobai and another.

628-99—Payne G and S and Co—Ramdas Thakersey and another vs Bhawanishunker Rattonjee.

635-99—Smetham B and N—Khuljee Jivanjee Tavadia vs Dinshaw Jehangir Lawyer.

Long Causes.

11-97—Trapjee D and Co—Chidghanand Raghavanand Swami vs Heerjee Lowjee and others—Payne G S and Co. Part heard.

616-95—Manshukial D and J—Purshotam Mangaldas Nathoobhai vs Vishaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mohomed Hajee Abdulla and others vs Rahibaal and others—Payne G S and Co

347-98—Payne G S and Co—Hajee Ismaily Mulla Hakimjee and others vs Ibrahimjee Hahamjee and others—Wadia and G

437-97—Craigie L and O Vullabdas Mankindhur vs Chondoolal Itcharam—Motabhai and J

201-97—Manshukial D and J—Narotum Amandjee vs Sowliram More and another—K H Mehta.

168-99—Wadia and G—Motichand Talakchand vs Manockchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Hermod, 830 tons, Captain N T Nielsen, cleared on Saturday for Rangoon in ballast.

The Clan Line s s Clan Ross, 1,653 tons Captain D Dickson cleared on Saturday for Vizagapatam in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s India 2590 tons, Captain J Robertson cleared on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Umta, 3450 tons Captain F Herrington arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 8th November with a general cargo.

The s s Inchmona, 2213 tons, Captain W Ashby arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York 12th October via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain S Guessper, cleared on Saturday for Hongkong with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1914 tons, Captain C Willis, cleared on Saturday for Zanzibar via Karachi and Mombasa with a general cargo, Anthony de Souza, and Mr Pole as cabin passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1945 tons, Captain G Jacobs arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon 23rd November with a cargo of rice. During the voyage she had fine but unsettled weather in the Bay of Bengal, from Galle to Cape Camorin strong N E Monsoon and at Malabar coast fine weather.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 752 tons, Captain Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Harvey, Miss F A Flood, Dr C D Costa Professor Shahani, Master H Boyd, Mr C M Burnett, Mr Trivana, Mr and Mrs Master Critchell, Master and Miss Mango s, Mr S C Davies and 65 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—H E Lord Sandhurst, Major R Owen, Military Secretary, Captain G Greig A D C, Mr A M T Jackson, Private Secretary, Major J Croly, Captain Wilkins A D C, Mr S A Lucas, Mr S Abdul Rahim, Dr and Mrs Jukes, Mr Trevor, Mr Tirabi, Mr Mistry, four native gentlemen, and 68 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 2.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Unity	930	Hanson			Bombay Co
Shannon	2389	Wilsoner			P & O Co
Assyria	959	MacLean	P Gulf		M M & Co
Tientsin	2355	Fox			P & O Co
Secundra	1625	Allen			M M & Co
Merkara	1919	Williams			M M & Co
Esperance brig	41	Nacoda			
Sindiana	2073	Smith			M M & Co
Pemba	936	Martyr			M M & Co
Nerite	3155	Daniel			W & A G & Co
Baron Belhaven	1413	Paker			
Booldana	2143	Creft			M M & Co
Florida	2049	Chapman			M M & Co
Bengy	162		Portuguese Gun Boat		

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Mikado	2206	Boyes	Karachi	1-12	F M & Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Barron	R S Ports	4-12	B P S N Co
s.	Gulf of Trinidad	1491	Duncanson	Karachi		F M & Co
F	Baswada	3270	Tyrell		5-12	M M & Co
G	Ville de Bo.ford	1541	Gouillier	Dunkirk	9-12	K N & Co
H & I	Onslow	1716	Steele			J M & Co
K	Ladvanti	514	Adu		Shprd & Co	
M	Palamcotta	2283	Wiedebank	Durban	8-12	M M & Co
N	Staircross	1822	Barnet	London	9-12	J M & Co
P	Umta	3120	Herrington			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	532	Fukeer	Bhownager	2-12	Shprd & Co
Sarunji	547	Abdool	Karachi	Do	
Primier	51	Ibrahim			S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
1	D Balduino	3344	Canepa	Genoa	7-12	F Baldovino
4	Poseidon	2432	Leva	Trieste	7-12	A Lyle N Co
6	Peninsular	3347	Wheler	Aden	9-12	P & O Co
7	Shannon	2389	Wibner	Aden	22-12	P & O Co
9	Johannesberger	1894	Moller	Hamburg	5-12	Glade & Co
12	Fultala	2092	Cove			M M & Co
16	Bormida	1499	Delarta	Genoa	8-12	F Baldovino

*Notable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·2s

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·2s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Inchmona s	Ashley	New York, Oct. 12.
	Umta s	Herrington	Calcutta, Nov. 18.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Nov. 30.
	Massilia s	Gadd	London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Naseri s	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Bormida s	Guesspper	Hongkong.
	Clan Ross s	Dickson	Vizagapatam.
	Hermod s	Nielsen	Rangoon.
	Arabia s	Parfitt	London.
	Nuddea s	Willis	Zanzibar, &c.
	India s	Robertson	Calcutta, &c.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—
Steamer Massilia, for China, &c.
" Fultala, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Khandalia, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Booldana, for Coastports and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FOR LONDON.

Saracross s—25 cwt gum Abdoolla Hajee Mowjee and Co ; 60 bales hides and skins Alladin Joosub ; 249 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co ; 112 cwt olibanum M Jaffer ; 34 cwt olibanum C Jeevandas ; 20 cwt olibanum S Hhimjee ; 105 cwt mother-of-pearl shells ; 15 cwt gum H K M Jaitha ; 61 cwt coir ropes S M Mahomodally ; 54 bales skins and hides R Muncherjee Koosa ; 6 cases shuffled Indian birds, 3 cases peacock feathers, C Sorabjee ; 29 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Beifort s—136 bales wool Eugene Mieffre.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—300 cwt gum, Meghjee Mooljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—112 cwt olibanum Mahomed J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nerite s—2,000 cwt roppyseed, 8,210 cwt casterseed 13,709 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Nerite s—41,809 cwt teelseed, 1,904 cwt linseed, and 2,009 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

D Balduino s—1,500 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—400 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mikado s—100 bales cotton fly Isaac Wright and Co ; 100 bales hemp, 100 bales cotton fly P Heerjee and Co ; 1,050 cwt crushed bones Mooljee Jamail.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Massilia s—100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co ; 150 bales twist H Cooverjee, 150 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 199 bales twist D. Hburumsey; 75 bales twist N J Abraham ; 150 bales twist Tata and Co ; 150 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 40 cwt cloves, A H Mawjee and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th December, 1899.

There will be drill at the Riding School on Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th and 6th instant, at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching Order.

There will be Drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 5th inst., from 5-30 p.m.

There will be Drill for the Bandra Detachment on Tuesday the 5th instant on the Varsova Sands at 6-15 a.m. Dress—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th December, 1899.

1. A Guard of Honour consisting of 1(0) Rank and File will parade behind the Town Hall, at 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday the 6th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Captain R G Snell will command the Guard. Dress—Review order, Khaki.

2. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows :—

(1) Byculla School :—At 4-30 p.m., on Monday and Thursday.

(2) Cathedral High School :—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday and Thursday.

(3) Byculla Scottish School :—At 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday.

(4) John Connon School :—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday.

(5) "F" Company :—At 5-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 4th instant at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

(6) Recruits Drill :—Behind the Town Hall every evening except Wednesday and Saturday.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 3734 Vol O Rubbert C Company from 1st November 1899 to 31st March 1900.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st December, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah.	inches	29·931
Temperature of the Air	degrees	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	degrees	69·5
Dew Point		64·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·606
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		72·6
General Direction of wind*	N. E, ENE, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	203

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

HAVE YOU TRIED VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

"Should woman have a vote in politics?" is a question that is constantly cropping up. In some places, Wyoming for example, she has already obtained it, and it is interesting to observe how she uses it to vote for the good against the bad. Her power of discrimination is very great. Note how she appreciates Van Houten's Cocoa. Wherever she has tried it, she has immediately pronounced it to be absolutely the best! And this without hesitation. The reason is evident enough.

In the first place, Van Houten's Cocoa is pure, soluble, and extremely nourishing. This the members of the medical profession are ever ready to acknowledge.

Secondly, it is delicious in taste, and very economical to use. And lastly, the numerous testimonials from all sorts and conditions of men," prove that it is alike valued in the palace, and prized in the cottage.

The moderate cost places it within the reach of all, for it is less than one farthing per cup ; and it is so easily assimilated and digested that all may take it, be they weak or strong.

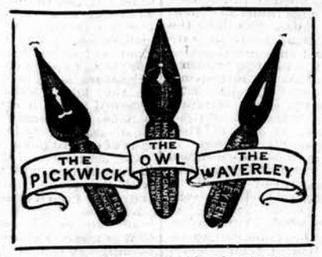
THE WOMAN'S VOTE.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard.

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each ; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 5/- and 9/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests ; and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers ; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.
STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.
A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant ; More Lasting ; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited
24, Old Bond Street, London

Agents for Bombay —KEMP & Co., Ld.
THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs ; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co Ld HART ST. LONDON

GOLD & Co.'s
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchant.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroya tainable from EYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor :—
Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1899.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DARRHA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London ; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Observe the Signature

Lea & Perrins

In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

MOIR'S SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE

In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.

Manufacturers:

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of cafete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* **Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.

RESTORES THE HAIR.

PROMOTES THE GROWTH.

ARRESTS THE FALL.

STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.

REMOVES DANDRUFF.

ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Coughs, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

SMOKE GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES, THE RAGE OF THE DAY.

	Rs.	a.
EXTRA flowers, largest, per tin box of 50	3	8

EXTRA flowers, large, per tin box of 50	3	0

EXTRA flowers, (No. 1) Medium, per tin box of 50	2	8
N 2 Delicate aromatique, (Medium) per tin box of 50	2	0
N 3 Full flavoured, (Medium) per tin box of 50	1	8

EXTRA flowers, small, per tin box of 50	2	0

MANUFACTURED By D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising and important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one scarcely can tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support namely, REAL WORTH."

FOR DIABETES.

"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. **WHISKY.**

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from *Exposure to the Sun.*

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

BUILD UP and PRESERVE and Fortify the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

☛ Beware of Substitutes & Worthless Imitations.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

...NCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD, and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

"It is peculiarly well adapted for Medicinal purposes."—LANCET, 28 *March*, 1896.

"It is evidently of high quality."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 30 *May*, 1896.

THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.

Agents wanted where not represented.

KINAHAN & CO., LTD.,

Guildford Street, York Road, Lambeth, S.E., London, and Dublin.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all C...

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SATION OF 1899:—

CYCLES."

GANT,

DURABLE,

EASY RUNNING.

IMPORTANT.—The Royal Tartans are fitted with Eccentric Bottom Bracket whereby the chain can be adjusted in a minute with extreme facility without touching the hind wheel.

We will fit any tires you like, but strongly recommend FLEUSS TUBELESS Tires, having no wires—neither singletube nor double tube tires.

For Price List apply to

THE BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,

CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

NOTHING FINER COMES

FROM THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS THAN

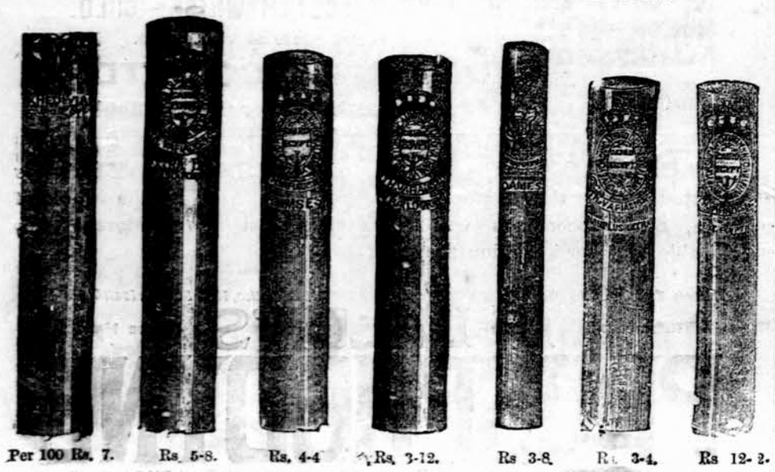
THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION

KNOWN AND SMOKED AS HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

OUR POPULAR SPECIALITIES



Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4 Rs. 3-12. Rs 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs 12-8.

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICE

THEIR POPULARITY WAS NEVER SO GREAT, THEIR SALE NEVER SO LARGE, AS AT PRESENT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT AT

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Silver-Mounted Crystal Spirit Bottle, Rs. 25.
Silver-Mounted Crystal "Whiskey" Bottle, Rs. 33.
Silver-Mounted Crystal Cut Spirit Bottle, Rs. 42.
Silver-Mounted Crystal "Whiskey" Bottle, Rs. 32.
Silver-Mounted Crystal Cut Spirit Bottle, Rs. 30.
Clar

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Polished Oak and Nickel Mounts, Rs. 52.
Ice Pail, Rs. 12.
The "Corinthian," Polished Oak Brass Columns, Three Quarts, Rs. 145.
Ice Pail, Rs. 39.
Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, Patent Lock, Rs. 135.

GOLDSMITHS, MARCKS & CO., LD., SILVERSMITHS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

A large consignment of new Lamps and Lanterns just received.

New Etagere Tables of Chestnutwood with lovely painted fayence trays.

New Afternoon Tea-kettles on hammered iron stands.

New Table Centrepieces of Glass or Majolica Artware.

Small charming Flower-vases of the renowned Venetian glass, in all colors.

All kinds of Household Articles of best plated metal.

Coffee and Tea Sets of most superior porcelain.

&c. &c.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN INDIA.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN INDIA.

SUPERB FINISH.

QUALITY GUARANTEED

No. 8926.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST FREE BY POST TO THE MOFUSSIL.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.

P. DITMAR,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co, PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

THE CELEBRATED "LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69 Chancery Lane, London.

Price Lists Free.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON *In concentrated drops.* most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.